

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 220

13 November 1984

JAPAN

| | |
|--|-----|
| Fishery Accord With Soviet Union Initialed | C 1 |
| DSP Chairman Discusses Upcoming USSR Visit | C 1 |
| Soviet Bombers Spotted Off Southern Japan | C 2 |
| Nakasone, Reagan To Meet in California in Jan | C 2 |
| Envoy Briefs Nakasone on Reagan Reelection | C 2 |
| Nakasone Briefed on Car Exports to U.S. | C 3 |
| Steel Team to U.S. To Include Industry Members | C 3 |
| Groups Angered by Flight of U.S. B-52's to Okinawa | C 3 |
| Communist Party Supporters Protest U.S. Tomahawks | C 4 |
| Abe Meets With PRC Vice Foreign Minister Liu | C 4 |
| PRK Document on Limiting Foreign Contact Cited | C 4 |
| JSP Position on Officials' Visit to ROK Noted | C 5 |
| South Korean Fishing Boat, Skipper Released | C 5 |
| Shipbuilding Industry President Visits PRC | C 6 |
| Agreement on PRC Crews Manning Trade Ships Signed | C 6 |
| MITI To Arrange PRC Investment Insurance | C 7 |
| Abe Views Retaining of Defense Budget Ceiling | C 7 |
| Security Officials Note Growth of 'Red Army' | C 7 |

NORTH KOREA

| | |
|--|------|
| U.S., South 'Provocative War Rehearsal' Decried | D 1 |
| NODONG SINMUN: U.S. Must Withdraw From South [8 Nov] | D 1 |
| Chon's Visit to Frontline Army Unit Scored | D 2 |
| Paper Denounces Chon's Anticomunist Campaign | D 2 |
| [NODONG SINMUN 12 Nov] | |
| KCNA Rebukes Chon's Remarks at 7 Nov Ceremony | D 3 |
| South Army Defector Interviewed in Pyongyang | D 4 |
| Soviet Delegation Arrives for Border Talks | D 11 |
| Soviet-Korea Friendship Meeting Marks Anniversary | D 11 |
| Sariwon Meeting | D 12 |
| Soviet Film Week Held for Revolution Anniversary | D 12 |
| WPK History Institute Delegation Leaves for USSR | D 13 |
| Hwang Chang-yop Meets Soviet, Romanian Groups | D 13 |
| Polish Envoy Hosts Reception for Music Group | D 13 |
| Group Heads for Home | D 14 |
| Government Delegation Leaves for Czechoslovakia | D 14 |
| Pak Song-chol Receives Hungarian Ambassador | D 14 |
| WFTU Meetings Support Korean Reunification | D 15 |
| Kangwon, PRC's Jiangsu Province Agreement Signed | D 15 |
| Ho Chong-suk Meets PRC Trade Union Group | D 15 |
| Hwang Chang-yop Talks With Japanese Chucho Group | D 16 |
| Kim Yong-nam Arrives in Addis Ababa Via PRC | D 16 |
| Ethiopian Reportage on Visit [cross-reference] | D 16 |
| Kim Il-song Sends Greetings to OAU Meeting | D 16 |
| WPK Greets Social Action Party of Thailand | D 17 |
| Kim Il-song Congratulates Angolan President | D 17 |

| | |
|--|------|
| Kim Il-song Hails Nicaragua's Daniel Ortega | D 18 |
| Paper Examines Need To Develop Foreign Trade | D 18 |
| [NODONG SINMUN 9 Nov] | |
| Prospective Goal, Economic Growth Discussed | D 21 |
| [NODONG SINMUN 11 Nov] | |
| Institute Publishes 'Paekbong Library' No 34 | D 23 |

SOUTH KOREA

| | |
|--|-----|
| Reagan Remarks on Korea, 2d-Term Policy Viewed | E 1 |
| [KYONGHYANG SINMUN 9 Nov] | |
| Chon Instructs Army To Tighten Vigilance | E 2 |
| Kim Ki-hwan Appoint To Head Talks With North | E 2 |
| Editorial Views Rumors About North Korea | E 2 |
| [HANGUK ILBO 11 Nov] | |
| College Asks Police To Help End Disturbances | E 4 |
| [THE KOREA HERALD 13 Nov] | |
| Yonsei Students Decide To End Class Boycott | E 4 |
| [THE KOREA HERALD 11 Nov] | |
| Tourist Plane Flies Directly From Beijing | E 4 |

KAMPUCHEA

| | |
|--|-----|
| Phnom Penh Comments on Reagan's Reelection | H 1 |
| SPK: 'Hundreds' of Son Sann Troops Surrender | H 2 |
| VODK Reports on Dega-Fulro Attacks in Laos | H 2 |

LAOS

| | |
|--|-----|
| Thailand Charged With Airspace Violation | I 1 |
| Persecution of Villagers | I 1 |

THAILAND

| | |
|--|------|
| Papers Comment on Reelection of Reagan | J 1 |
| NATION REVIEW Editorial [8 Nov] | J 1 |
| BANGKOK POST Comment [8 Nov] | J 1 |
| Strategic Hill Retaken From SRV Forces | J 2 |
| [THE NATION REVIEW 10 Nov] | |
| Prasong Comments on Lao Border Dispute | J 3 |
| [THE NATION REVIEW 10 Nov] | |
| 'Over 1,000' Lao Moved Into Disputed Villages | J 3 |
| [THE NATION REVIEW 12 Nov] | |
| General Athit Visits Troops in Problem Areas | J 4 |
| Visits Lampang, Chiang Mai | J 4 |
| Visits Burmese Border [THE NATION REIVEW 10 Nov] | J 4 |
| Reportage, Comment on Prem-Athit Rift, Economy | J 5 |
| Interior Minister Comments | J 5 |
| Spokesman on Devaluation [BANGKOK POST 10 Nov] | J 5 |
| Prem Meets With Ministers [BANGKOK WORLD 10 Nov] | J 6 |
| Athit Pledges No Coup [BANGKOK POST 12 Nov] | J 7 |
| Athit Appeals for Peace, Unity [BANGKOK POST 11 Nov] | J 7 |
| Prem Defends Baht Devaluation | J 8 |
| Athit Reverses Demand [BANGKOK WORLD 12 Nov] | J 8 |
| Athit Comments on Government | J 10 |
| Spokesman Defends Athit | J 11 |

| | | |
|--|----------------------------|------|
| Prem, Athit Compromise | [BANGKOK POST 13 Nov] | J 12 |
| Athit's Reversal Lauded | [BANGKOK POST 13 Nov] | J 12 |
| Army Radio Blasts Government | | J 13 |
| Khukrit Advises Prem on Parliament Session | | J 14 |
| | [THE NATION REVIEW 13 Nov] | |
| Briefs: Diplomatic Ties With Gambia | | J 14 |

VIETNAM

| | | |
|--|---------|-----|
| NHAN DAN on Reagan's Policy During 2d Term | [8 Nov] | K 1 |
| NHAN DAN Article on CIA Activities in India | | K 3 |
| Beijing Plot Against India 'Expansionism' Viewed | | K 4 |
| Dolgikh, Supreme Soviet Delegation Arrive | | K 5 |
| Nguyen Duc Tam Leaves for Visit to Soviet Union | | K 6 |
| Press Release Issued on Talks With Indonesia | | K 6 |
| Thai Baht Devaluation Causes Cabinet 'Crisis' | | K 6 |
| Consequences of Typhoon No 9, Heavy Rains Reported | | K 7 |
| Death, Damage in Hanoi | | K 8 |
| Details of Vanuatu Health Minister's Visit | | K 8 |

PHILIPPINES

| | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----|
| Marcos Informed of Release of AID Funds | | P 1 |
| World Bank Report Questions Foreign Debt Buildup | | P 1 |
| | [BUSINESS DAY 12 Nov] | |
| AFP: Marcos To Visit U.S. for Medical Treatment | | P 2 |
| Ramos To Lead Junta | [AFP] | P 2 |
| Junta Rumor Denied | | P 2 |
| President Marcos To Inspect Southern Provinces | | P 3 |
| Ramas on Intimidation by 'Enemies' of Government | | P 3 |
| Military Cooperation With Clergy Urged | | P 3 |
| Gen Ramos Vows To Instill Discipline in Military | | P 4 |
| Diablo Group Said 'Ready To Disband if Ordered' | | P 4 |
| | [TIMES JOURNAL 10 Nov] | |
| Military Denies 'Lost Command' Group in Ranks | | P 5 |
| | [TIMES JOURNAL 10 Nov] | |
| Agrava Board Refuses To Give Details to Council | | P 5 |
| Marcos Urges Speedy Resolution of Aquino Case | | P 6 |
| Mendoza Denounces Proposal for People's Court | | P 7 |
| Tolentino Advocates 2-Term Limit for Presidency | | P 7 |
| | [BULLETIN TODAY 9 Nov] | |
| BUSINESS DAY on Marcos' Reelection Announcement | [12 Nov] | P 7 |
| 'Violence' Erupts in Cebu Transport Strike Rally | | P 9 |
| | [METRO MANILA TIMES 12 Nov] | |
| Assurance Given on Safety of Nuclear Plant | | P 9 |

FISHERY ACCORD WITH SOVIET UNION INITIALED

OW121023 Tokyo KYODO in English 0917 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 12 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union initialed a fishing agreement Monday to replace two separate one-year pacts with a multiyear accord on operations in each others' 200-mile fishery zones. The agreement, which came after more than a week of "tough" negotiations in Tokyo, also stipulates creation of a committee to determine quotas, a Foreign Ministry official said. He said Monday's initialing of the accord ends a long-standing problem for Japan, which had had to negotiate separate one-year pacts with the Soviet Union.

Japan hopes to sign a formal single multiyear agreement with the Soviet Union "within this month" and then send it to the Diet for ratification, a Japanese negotiator said. He said Japan is pushing for a pact of "five years," although the Soviet Union has not made a formal response, despite its willingness to allow such a pact to remain in effect for more than a year. Once the two countries sign an agreement, a Foreign Ministry official said, it will be automatically renewed after the designated period unless one side objects. The tentative agreement on unification of the two pacts, extension of the agreement and creation of the committee will "help stabilize fishery operations" in the 200-mile zones of both countries, the official added.

Japanese officials would not say if the quick pace at which the two sides came to terms was connected with a warming of chilly relations between the two countries in the past several months. A ministry source insisted that the dispute over four Soviet-controlled Japanese islands off Hokkaido did not hamper the latest round of fishery talks, which began November 5.

DSP CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES UPCOMING USSR VISIT

OW120632 Tokyo KYODO in English 0614 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 12 KYODO -- Ryosaku Sasaki, chairman of Japan's opposition Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), said Monday U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms reduction talks are a prime subject for discussion with Soviet leaders during his November 14-20 visit at the head of a delegation representing four Japanese opposition political parties. "The most important problem at present is reduction of nuclear weapons," Sasaki said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

The United States and the Soviet Union should proceed from arms reduction to total abolition of nuclear weapons, carefully preserving the military balance, Sasaki said. "We have discussed the idea with the Americans, and now we will discuss it with the Soviets," Sasaki said. He said there are indications of a better climate for U.S.-Soviet dialogue following U.S. President Ronald Reagan's reelection last week.

"The Soviet Union has been softening its policy toward Japan, and (Japanese) Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone considers Japan's policy toward the Soviet Union an important issue," Sasaki said during the interview. Nakasone began a second two-year term as president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) earlier this month.

"I think now is the best time for us to visit Moscow," Sasaki said. In addition to the DSP, Komeito, the second largest opposition party, New Liberal Club, LDP's coalition partner, and the United Social Democratic Party will send representatives in Sasaki's mission, which is visiting Moscow at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet, or parliament.

In the interview, Sasaki said he will also take up Japan-Soviet economic cooperation and the territorial issue of four Soviet-held Japanese islands off the northernmost major island of Hokkaido. Sasaki also said he will object to any attempt to separate politics from economics that may be put forward by the Soviet leaders, who will probably include Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

SOVIET BOMBERS SPOTTED OFF SOUTHERN JAPAN

OW130509 Tokyo KYODO in English 0500 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 KYODO -- Two Soviet TU-16 long-range bombers were spotted flying off southern Japan Tuesday morning, apparently on a deployment mission to Vietnam, Defense Agency sources said. This makes five the number of TU-16 badgers which flew past the Tsushima Strait toward Vietnam over the past two days.

The two TU-16 badgers which were spotted over Tsushima Tuesday at around 6:23 a.m. were part of a seven-plane formation, Defense Agency sources said. Five other aircraft -- three badgers and two TU-95 bears -- later turned back apparently returning to their base at Vladivostok, agency sources said. Defense experts believed the two TU-16's, together with the three sighted on Monday, were headed for deployment at Vietnam's Cam Ranh. The Soviets already have nine TU-16's stationed in Vietnam.

NAKASONE, REAGAN TO MEET IN CALIFORNIA IN JAN

OW131119 Tokyo KYODO in English 1111 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 KYODO -- President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will hold their first meeting in seven months in California in early January, Foreign Ministry sources said Tuesday. The sources said Nakasone may leave for the west coast "as early as January 2" for talks with Reagan, possibly in Santa Barbara where the President will be vacationing.

The United States agreed to arrange a Japan-U.S. summit before the January 20 presidential inauguration in response to a strong request by Nakasone. Reagan and Nakasone are expected to review Japan-U.S. political and trade relations during their new year meeting, the first Japan-U.S. summit since last June when they met in London while attending the seven-nation summit. "We are proposing to the United States a summit between January 2 and 5," a Foreign Ministry source said.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe will confer with Secretary of State George Shultz during his trip to California, a Foreign Ministry official said.

But a Ministry source expressed doubt about Nakasone flying to Canada for an official visit after meeting Reagan due to a tight schedule. Canada's External Relations Minister Joe Clark is scheduled to visit Tokyo in mid-December, possibly to renew the longstanding invitation to Nakasone to visit Canada.

On Wednesday, the prime minister will meet with Ambassador to Washington Yoshio Okawara to discuss the projected Japan-U.S. summit and other issues.

ENVOY BRIEFS NAKASONE ON REAGAN REELECTION

OW131237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1223 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 KYODO -- Ambassador to the United States Yoshio Okawara told Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Tuesday that there are signs of a recurrence of trade disputes in Japan-U.S. relations.

Reporting on last week's presidential election, Okawara said, however, that the U.S. Government under President Ronald Reagan is unlikely to change its policy toward Japan during Reagan's second term in office. Okawara, returning home temporarily to attend a meeting of ambassadors to American countries, said that there is no doubt that Secretary of State George Shultz will be retained in the new Reagan administration.

NAKASONE BRIEFED ON CAR EXPORTS TO U.S.

OW131307 Tokyo KYODO in English 1205 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 KYODO -- Japan will take a wait-and-see attitude on whether to continue its four-year-old voluntary restraints on automobile exports to the U.S. expiring next March, Ministry of International Trade and Industry Vice Minister Keiichi Konaga said Tuesday. In explaining MITI's policies to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at his official residence, Konaga also said Japan's current steel talks with the U.S., scheduled to reopen November 26-27 in Washington, can be expected to face rough going. The two countries held the first round of talks in Tokyo last month, with the U.S. demanding that Japan substantially decrease exports to the U.S., which rose 80 percent from a year earlier in the first eight months of this year.

Konaga also suggested to the premier that Japan should cooperate with the U.S. in starting a new round of multilateral trade negotiations to strengthen the free trade system and promote the Pacific economic basin plan, development of high technology and aid to less developing nations. He also told Nakasone Japan should try to expand its domestic demand in order to continue its economic development, Konaga told reporters.

STEEL TEAM TO U.S. TO INCLUDE INDUSTRY MEMBERS

OW120835 Tokyo KYODO in English 0745 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 12 KYODO -- Representatives of the Japanese steel industry will join government representatives for the second round of steel talks with the United States in Washington November 26 and 27, a senior Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) official said Monday. The first round of talks in Tokyo last month ended without agreement after the U.S. side asked Japan to substantially reduce its steel exports in line with a September 18 decision by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to seek negotiated agreements on voluntary curbs. Lawyers for the U.S. steel industry representatives would not take part in the negotiations, but would meet with U.S. steel industry leaders. The official said he expected a settlement would take longer than two rounds of talks, as U.S.-European Community (EC) negotiations are still pending.

GROUPS ANGERED BY FLIGHT OF U.S. B-52's TO OKINAWA

OW120227 Tokyo KYODO in English 0219 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Naha, Nov. 12 KYODO -- Nine U.S. B-52 strategic bombers flew to Okinawa again from Guam island Monday, angering local people and pacifist groups. After a KC-135 tanker plane arrived in the U.S. Air Force Kadena Base, nine B-52 bombers then flew to the base allegedly to take refuge from a typhoon early Monday morning. This followed 11 B-52 bombers which flew to the base for the same reason on October 24.

Local people and pacifist groups were reacting against the flying of B-52's to Okinawa, calling against what they called a move to make Okinawa a permanent base for B-52's again.

The bombers were all of the newest B-52g model capable of mounting 20 short-range attack missiles (SRAM) and four two-megaton hydrogen bombs. On possible nuclear weapons aboard the B-52's, Kadena Base officials said they could neither deny nor confirm it and that they could not say what weapons were mounted on the B-52's.

COMMUNIST PARTY SUPPORTERS PROTEST U.S. TOMAHAWKS

OW110925 Tokyo KYODO in English 0851 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 11 KYODO -- Japan Communist Party supporters held rallies throughout the country Sunday to protest Japanese port visits by U.S. vessels equipped with Tomahawk cruise missiles. In Tokyo, police said about 3,800 demonstrators linked hands Sunday morning in a "human chain" at a park near the Yokota Airbase.

ABE MEETS WITH PRC VICE FOREIGN MINISTER LIU

OW121143 Tokyo KYODO in English 1035 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 12 KYODO -- Messages of congratulations from Chinese party chief Hu Gaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang were conveyed to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday for his reelection as head of the ruling party and formation of his new cabinet. The messages were conveyed to Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe by Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing at the ministry building. Liu is here to attend the fifth Sino-Japanese regular consultations between diplomatic officials.

During the 20-minute meeting with Abe, Liu cited as a major bilateral events for next year the ministerial conference and the Japan visit by Peng Zhen, chairman of the China National People's Congress (parliament). Peng plans to make an official visit to Japan around April, Liu told Abe and Abe welcomed the planned visit.

PRK DOCUMENT ON LIMITING FOREIGN CONTACT CITED

OW130809 Tokyo KYODO in English 0758 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 13 KYODO -- The Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin government in Kampuchea has been strictly limiting contact between its people and foreigners in an apparent attempt for tighter security control, according to a classified document. The four-point document, put into effect at a meeting of the Advisory Council for Kampuchean People's Revolution held in Phnom Penh in May, prohibits citizens from talking with foreign nationals at Kampuchean's private homes. Kampuchean are allowed to speak over the phone or exchange notes with foreigners only after official approval, and what has been discussed with foreigners should be reported to the Foreign Ministry, according to the document. Japan's KYODO NEWS SERVICE recently obtained a copy of the secret document.

The document also bans Kampuchean citizens from engaging in antigovernment propaganda activities and any action that can be taken advantage of by U.S. "imperialists," Chinese "expansionists" or the Kampuchean Coalition Government forces led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Prime Minister Son Sann. Propaganda activities that may lead to disconformity in Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos will not be tolerated either, according to the document. Display of photographs showing long hair, bell-bottomed pants or tight-fit clothing is also on the "do not" list. Under the tightened security policy, Kampuchean are required to deal with decisions and national programs of the Communist Party as state secrets.

The document also calls for more strict selection of security personnel and strengthened security forces in defense of surprise attacks from antigovernment guerrillas. This amounts to official recognition of the existence of anti-Vietnam Kampuchean resistance forces trying to topple the Heng Samrin government, according to intelligence sources here.

The sources said the secret document is a clear testimony, that the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government is copying the Vietnam Communist Party by tightening control over speech, communication and flow of information.

JSP POSITION ON OFFICIALS' VISIT TO ROK NOTED

OW130759 Tokyo KYODO in English 0740 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 13 KYODO -- The Japan Socialist Party leadership has worked out a party position that it is not appropriate now for senior party members to visit South Korea. The position calls on party members to refrain from activities which are detrimental to the current relations of trust between the JSP and North Korea.

The party leadership decided the position in a policy planning meeting Tuesday following the announced plan of four senior JSP members to visit South Korea. Party policy planners said Tuesday that if they cannot delay the visit, they should visit Seoul as individuals, not as party members, according to party sources.

In a press conference here Monday, Koichi Yamamoto, former JSP secretary general, announced he and three other senior party members will make a five-day visit to South Korea from next Monday. The visit plan by Yamamoto and his group came amid a new call in the party to review the current policy on Korea, now leaning to North Korea. After Yamamoto's press conference on Monday, JSP Secretary General Makoto Tanabe met him and asked him to delay the visit because the party has not completed the review of its policy on Korea. But Yamamoto reportedly did not agree with Tanabe. The party policy planners have worked out the position after receiving an advisory view on the party's exchange with South Korea from party committees on Korea and foreign affairs, the sources said. The leadership position is expected to be formally approved at a party executive committee meeting on Thursday.

The newly-produced party position reconfirms its stand calling for improvement of Japan-North Korea relations, supporting an independent, peaceful reunification of the divided Koreas and supporting the Pyongyang-proposed three-party talks among two Koreas and the United States to ease the Korean tension. The position also emphasizes that the JSP is playing a role of a sole contact source in Japan with North Korea under the absence of diplomatic relations between Tokyo and Pyongyang.

SOUTH KOREAN FISHING BOAT, SKIPPER RELEASED

OW091303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1235 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Kanazawa, Nov 9 KYODO -- Kim Sok-ki, captain of the 48-ton South Korean fishing boat Chon Tok, seized by a Japanese patrol ship at dawn Thursday while operating in the Japanese territorial waters off Togi town, Kanazawa prefecture, was released Friday after paying a fine of 50,000 yen (about 207 dollars).

Kim was fined for violating the fisheries law. The seized fishing boat was also released, and headed for its home port in South Korea Friday. Kim reportedly told an investigator of the Kanazawa district public prosecutor's office that he had trespassed Japanese territorial waters knowingly.

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY PRESIDENT VISITS PRC

OW121209 Tokyo KYODO in English 1120 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 12 KYODO -- Ryoichi Sasakawa, president of the Japan Shipbuilding Industry Foundation, arrived here Monday at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Wang Wei, minister of the State Family Planning Commission, and others were at the Beijing airport to welcome Sasakawa. Sasakawa was invited by the State Family Planning Commission. He will stay here until Friday.

During his stay, Sasakawa will discuss population control and medical problems with Wei and other members of the commission. He is expected to meet with the top Chinese Government leaders. According to well-informed sources here, Sasakawa informed the Chinese authorities of his willingness to offer a "fund" for promoting family planning and medical treatment.

Until several years ago, many Chinese leaders concerned with China-Japan relations were critical of Sasakawa who organized a secret military intelligence agency in Shanghai before World War II and they were opposed to accepting financial assistance from Sasakawa. The Chinese Government's invitation to Sasakawa, therefore, is regarded as signifying a change in the Chinese Government's policy. According to the same sources, Chinese authorities wish to exchange views with Sasakawa over Taiwan's reversion to China and hope that Sasakawa will use his influence over the Taiwanese authorities in connection with this issue. Sasakawa is accorded VIP treatment in Beijing during his stay here until Friday.

AGREEMENT ON PRC CREWS MANNING TRADE SHIPS SIGNED

OW120207 Tokyo KYODO in English 0157 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Kobe, Nov. 12 KYODO -- A Japanese shipowners group said Monday it has agreed with China to man Japanese ships with Chinese crews. The Japanese Middle Trade Shipowners' Association of Kobe and the China Ocean Shipping Agency of Beijing signed the agreement in the Chinese capital on October 28, the Japanese organization said. The one-year agreement, which came into force immediately covers shipping routes around Japan from Kamchatka Peninsula of the Soviet Union down to Sumatra Island of Indonesia.

A standard freighter with its deadweight tonnage at 6,500 tons will be manned with a crew of either nine Japanese and Chinese each or of six Japanese and 13 Chinese, the association said. An association spokesman declined to say how much those Chinese seamen would be paid, saying only that the salary would be the same level as those for Philippine crewmen. Crew costs will be reduced by 50 cents per deadweight ton, the spokesman said.

Under the agreement, each Japanese member shipowner will conclude a contract with the China Ocean Shipping Agency to man their ships with the Chinese, he said. The first Japanese ship manned by Chinese crew will begin serving Japan-China routes early next year. Chinese crews will serve for other routes later in the year, the association said. The Japanese Middle Trade Shipowners' Association is formed by 120 shipping companies which own 80 ships for routes around Japan, it said.

MITI TO ARRANGE PRC INVESTMENT INSURANCE

OW121247 Tokyo KYODO in English 1236 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 12 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) decided Monday to have private Japanese direct investments in China covered by the state-run overseas investment insurance system. China is the first communist country to be covered by the system which partially indemnifies Japanese overseas investors against losses due to contingencies such as nationalization and war, MITI officials said. Acceptance of applications for insurance coverage of investments in China will start Friday, they said. MITI decided to extend the insurance coverage to China in view of Beijing's active moves in recent times for establishment of a legal system aimed at encouraging investments from abroad, including enactment of a law governing joint ventures.

ABE VIEWS RETAINING OF DEFENSE BUDGET CEILING

OW091049 Tokyo KYODO in English 1041 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 9 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Friday he is making efforts as a cabinet minister to maintain Japan's established policy of keeping its defense expenditures below 1 percent of the gross national product (GNP). "This (policy) is important as proof that Japan will not become a military power," Abe told a session of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee. "Maintaining the 1-percent-ceiling (on the defense budget) gives Japan a boost in carrying out its peace diplomacy," said the foreign minister. The administration of Prime Minister Yushiro Nakasone is trying to follow the policy established in 1976 by the cabinet of then Prime Minister Takeo Miki, he added.

Abe made the remarks in reply to Socialist Takado Doi, who said the peoples of Asian countries are closely watching Tokyo's defense budget policy in fear that Japan may become a regional military power. Japan's defense expenditures nearly reached the 1 percent of GNP level in fiscal 1983 which ended last March. And it is widely believed that defense spending in the current fiscal year may top 1 percent of the estimated 1984 GNP, given a recent government decision to raise wages of public servants -- including military personnel -- by around 3.4 percent for this year.

SECURITY OFFICIALS NOTE GROWTH OF 'RED ARMY'

OW100031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0018 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 10 KYODO -- The Japanese Red Army, a radical leftist group responsible for several terrorist actions in the past, has doubled its strength to about 40, Japanese public security officials said Saturday. The estimate is based on information from Japanese diplomatic missions overseas, and letters and articles contributed by army leaders to Japanese magazines, the officials said.

Nineteen army members under the leadership of a 39-year-old woman named Fusako Shigenobu have been identified, they said, adding that they are trying to find out who the new people are. The Red Army, probably best known for the 1972 Lod airport massacre in Tel Aviv, has been quiet since 1977, when five of them hijacked a Japan Air Lines passenger jet on a flight from Bombay to Bangkok. After forcing the airliner to land at Dacca, Bangladesh, the army won the release of three of its members from Japanese prisons.

U.S., SOUTH 'PROVOCATIVE WAR REHEARSAL' DECRIED

SK110914 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0907 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 11 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggression forces and South Korean puppet army started another provocative war rehearsal in the sea off Pohang of North Kyongsang Province on November 10, according to a report from Seoul. The Navy and Marines of the U.S. Seventh Fleet and the South Korean puppet navy and marines are mobilised in this war exercise which will continue for one week.

When North-South economic talks will start shortly thanks to our active measure and the anti-"government" struggle of South Korean students is persistently going on. The U.S. imperialists who scheme to keep hold on South Korea as a colony and military base are holding war games to mar an atmosphere of talks and divert elsewhere the attention of students and people.

NODONG SINMUN: U.S. MUST WITHDRAW FROM SOUTH

SK082316 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 8 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Thursday comes out with a signed article headlined "U.S. Forces' Withdrawal From South Korea is Inevitable," which reads in part:

At the 39th United Nations General Assembly the representatives of the socialist and non-aligned countries and many other nations held in unison that the Korean question must be solved in a peaceful way and, to this end, the U.S. forces must be withdrawn from South Korea. The U.S. forces' withdrawal from South Korea is a solemn demand of the times. But the United States is trying to evade it at any cost, turning a deaf ear to this demand.

Its stubborn refusal of it is explained, first of all, by its Asian strategy. The U.S. imperialists are showing greater interest in the Asian region with its growing share in the external expansion of the U.S. monopolies. In its Asian strategy for dominating the vast Asian continent, the United States regards South Korea as a major military bridgehead. Hence its persistent schemings to leave its forces in South Korea for an indefinite period and constant buildup of its aggression forces there.

The U.S. imperialists claim that the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea would increase the "threat of southward invasion" and lead to a war. But this is a ridiculous sophism for concealing their aggressive intention. The danger of war in Korea is created entirely by the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression.

The DPRK Government has never had an intention to "invade the South" but has always firmly adhered to the stand of settling the country's reunification question by peaceful means, not by means of war. As for our proposal for tripartite talks, the keynote of which is to sign a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, withdraw the U.S. forces from South Korea and adopt a non-aggression declaration between the North and South of Korea, it is a reasonable and fair proposal for creating a guarantee of peace in Korea and preconditions for her independent and peaceful reunification.

The South Korean occupation by the U.S. forces is the chief obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the main factor of the constant danger of war there.

The withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea is inevitable. The United States should take a step for an early withdrawal of its aggression forces from South Korea, paying heed to the trend and demand of the times.

CHON'S VISIT TO FRONTLINE ARMY UNIT SCORED

SK110903 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 11 (KCNA) -- The traitor Chon Tu-hwan suddenly turned up at a puppet army unit in the central sector of the front again on November 10 following November 3 and, crying about "surprise southward invasion", called for "thoroughly coping with" this, according to a radio report from Seoul.

At a time when an atmosphere of national concord and unity is being created with the delivery of our relief goods for the South Korean flood victims as an occasion and with the opening of North-South economic talks only a few days off, Chon Tu-hwan the puppet himself is strutting about the frontline area, breaking ill of us and whipping up North-South confrontation and war fever. This fact proves that his clique's talk about "peace" and "dialogue" is but a carefully trick for deluding public opinion at home and abroad. It also shows how seriously his clique is whetting the sword for northward invasion and heightening tension under the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward invasion."

PAPER DENOUNCES CHON'S ANTICOMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

SK120226 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2223 GMT 11 Nov 84

[NODONG SINMUN 12 November commentary: "Reckless Anticommunist Rackets Aggravating Situation"]

[Text] On 7 November, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan visited the Combined Forces Command of the U.S. troops in South Korea and the puppet army. Over there, he raved as if South Korea was under a big threat because of someone's arms buildup and the possibility of a large-scale surprise attack and inspired war fever, praising the aggressive troops and the mercenary troops, saying that the Combined Forces Command has developed the passive, defensive operational plan into an active, offensive one and improved the capability of carrying on a war. This is an international maneuver to aggravate tension in Korea by inspiring North-South confrontation.

It is presumptuous, among other things, that he, without the military prerogative of supreme command, should have visited the Combined Forces Command and babbled about an operational plan.

Today, the danger of a war is increasing on the Korean peninsula not because of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion but because of the war rackets of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. In a written interview with a Swiss news magazine L'IMPACT some time ago, puppet Chon Tu-hwan again slandered us, babbling about violent communization plan, and raved that they were accelerating preparations to cope with it. The South Korean puppets are conducting propaganda to show us as amassing arms to wage a surprise attack on South Korea. But this is a slanderous propaganda to rationalize their war rackets and the occupation of U.S. forces in South Korea. It is the United States and the South Korean puppets that are amassing arms and building military strength today to provoke a new war in Korea.

Appearing at a puppet army base in the central front several days ago, puppet Chon Tu-hwan raved that they are far superior to the North in equipment and quality. When he visited the Combined Forces Command a year ago, he raved that the U.S.-South Korea combined forces were in perfect combat readiness, better than any other combined forces in the world.

According to a report, the puppets are expected to bring in numerous new military equipment into South Korea by 1986. Meanwhile, war exercises have been repeated in South Korea. Still unsatisfied with the numerous nuclear weapons and military equipment already deployed in South Korea, they are raving about the perfection of combat readiness, building up arms, reinforcing equipment, and staging repetitive war exercise rackets. This realistically proves that the real threat of war in Korea comes from the South.

He said that he thinks it meaningful to visit the Combined Forces Command on the day the new U.S. Presidency was decided. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan visited the United States 4 years ago as soon as Reagan became President and begged for a perpetual deployment of U.S. forces in South Korea. He applauded even before an official announcement on the result of the U.S. presidential election because he wishes to bring more U.S. imperialist aggressive troops into South Korea and to beg for more military aid.

In the wake of our delivery of the relief goods for the South Korean flood victims, an atmosphere for contacts and dialogue between the North and the South is being provided today. At such times, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique inspired confrontation and war fever. This shows that although they babble about dialogue, they do not want an improvement in North-South relations at heart and are still seeking the lines of division and war. This is a reckless and dangerous scheme.

The people are opposed to the anticommunist confrontation rackets which will only aggravate situation and desire that peace be maintained and solidified on the Korean peninsula and that the Korean question be solved peacefully. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should stop the reckless anticommunist confrontation rackets and act sensibly.

KCNA REBUKES CHON'S REMARKS AT 7 NOV CEREMONY

SK100405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 10 (KCNA) -- The commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea showed up at a ceremony marking the founding anniversary of the South Korea-U.S. "Combined Forces Command" on November 7 shamelessly put the label of "peace" on this aggressive tool and let loose a string of war-like utterances about "improvement of capacity for protracted war", babbling that the duty of the tool is to "defend peace" in Korea against "war", according to a radio report from Seoul.

On the same day the traitor Chon Tu-hwan called at the "Combined Forces Command" and chanted a ballad about its "feats", praising his master to the skies and harping on the old tune of "threat of southward invasion." In agitating for war and confrontation distorting facts in chorus, the master and stooge challenged to the Korean people and the world peaceloving people who call for peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea. Now the Korean people and the world peaceloving people are actively supporting the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks to remove the tensions from Korea and provide a precondition for the country's reunification and demanding its realisation. Furthermore, the unbiased public opinion of the world hopes the delivery of our relief goods for the South Korean flood victims will be a stepping stone for restoring the national ties between North and South and accelerating the reunification of the country.

At this time the U.S. imperialists and their stooges incited war fever dancing to each other's tune. Hidden behind this is a heinous intention to reduce South Korea to a colony of the U.S. imperialists forever and obstruct the peaceful reunification of Korea. The Korean people and the world peaceloving people will never tolerate the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets.

SOUTH ARMY DEFECTOR INTERVIEWED IN PYONGYANG

SK090811 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1217 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Youth Kim Song-chin, former South Korean puppet army soldier who defected to the northern half of the republic some time ago, held a press conference with domestic and foreign reporters on 8 November at the People's Palace of Culture. Respectfully set up in the front of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Reporters from various domains of press and publication in Pyongyang city, including representatives from NODONG SINMUN, KCNA, and the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee, were present at the conference. Many functionaries of the publication domain from foreign embassies in our country and foreign correspondents were also present. We will now carry a report on the press conference.

[Begin recording of reunification person] At a time when the spirit of peaceful reunification is being rapidly enhanced among fellow countrymen at home and abroad on the occasion of the successful handover of our relief goods for the South Korean flood victims, we are holding this press conference at the request of youth Kim Song-chin, former South Korean Army soldier who defected to the northern half of the republic some time ago. I think the act of youth Kim Song-chin who defected to the northern half of the republic by making his way through thornbushes is indeed a just act for the country and the people.

Authorized by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, I warmly and sincerely welcome the courageous youth Kim Song-chin who was embraced in the warm bosom of the republic. [applause] Now, youth Kim Song-chin will speak.

[Begin Kim recording] I am glad to meet you. First of all, I wish to express my deep gratitude to you, domestic and foreign reporters, for your participation in this conference. I would like to introduce myself first, then I will speak about my motives for defection to the republic.

My name is Kim Song-chin. I am 22 years old. I was born the second son in a poor peasant family in Changjin ri, Sachon up, Sachon County, South Kyongsang Province. I have a father and a mother who are both farmers and a brother who works for a company in Pusan. After completing middle school in my native town, I went to Masan and graduated from the Masan commercial high school. After working in the Samsong heavy industry company for about a year, I entered the Pusan College of Foreign Studies in last March. I was drafted into the Army last May when I finished my freshman year.

My unit was 7th Company, 2d Battalion, 63d Regiment, 21st Division. My rank was private second class. I came over to the North while on guard duty at a outpost along the DMZ where I was assigned 5 months after I was drafted. This is my general career before I came to the North.

I will now speak about my motives for coming over to the North. I did not come over to the North out of momentary excitement or emotion. My family was poor but my parents were particularly (?warmhearted). My father, especially did everything he could for me. I had an opportunity to pursue my studies again at the Pusan College of Foreign Studies after discharge from the Army, but I came over to the North on my own judgment and decision, giving up everything in the South.

I hated South Korean society which was subordinated to the United States. I wanted to do something worthwhile for national reunification.

I worked in the Samsung heavy industry company for a few years after graduation from the commercial high school until I entered college. However, I realized that South Korean society is an unfair society in which the rich get richer and the poor get poorer.

Discrimination against the people is inevitable in South Korean society because of its system. If one has no money, he will definitely be held in contempt. The low-class workers lead a miserable life while a small group of rich people enjoy a luxurious life beyond the imagination of ordinary people.

For example, people say, that a daughter of Yi Pyong-chol, the owner of the Samsung business group, which employed me, washes herself with a mixture of milk and eggs twice everyday. The persons in authority loudly talk about the elimination of irregularities favoring the privileged class, prevention of infringement on the rights of underprivileged persons, and so forth. However, they are merely empty words designed to deceive the people.

People know that Chang Yong-cha, a woman notorious because of an incident of banknote fraud, is serving a 15-year sentence. But she is wrapped in luxury even in prison. It is said that the personal belongings she brought to prison were more than a full truckload. On the other hand, honest men cannot escape hardships in living no matter how hard they may work. I hated such an unfair society.

What was unbearable was the flunkeyist political system, subordinate to the United States and Japan. It is no secret that the government, the National Assembly, and judicial organizations in the South are camouflages to conceal the neocolonial rule of the United States. Even the figures of the religious circles who once regarded the United States as an ally are now openly cursing it and calling for national independence. Furthermore, we could note the miserable situation in the economic domain and in military life as those of a colonial society subordinate to the United States.

I studied at a commercial high school and majored in business administration in college. I also worked in the Samsung heavy industry company. Thus, I was able to know that our economy suffered greatly when the U.S. or Japanese economy experienced a slight fluctuation. It is a thoroughly subordinate economy, indebted to foreign countries for nearly \$50 billion.

The internal military situation is no different. Some time ago, the South proudly let it be known that two divisions were separated from the U.S. command, classified as special riot suppression troops, and placed under the direct command of the Defense Ministry. This single case shows clearly that the prerogative of supreme command over the South Korean Army is held by the U.S. commander.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique bows its head not only to the United States but also to Japan. Chon Tu-hwan made a junket to Japan in early September -- just before I came to the North -- in defiance of the people's strong opposition. This shows his flunkeyist nature. Most of the people in the South, not to speak of the students, opposed Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan, branding it as a nation-selling junket. A severe flood hit the South just a few days before Chon Tu-hwan's departure for Japan, causing great damage as if even the heavens opposed his junket. However, rascal Chon Tu-hwan completely ignored the flood and thought it fortunate that the attention of those opposed to his visit was directed toward the flood victims. He said that even the heavens (?blessed) his trip.

My important motive for coming over to the North was that I completely renewed my understanding of the North. I received anticommunist education even in primary school. Therefore, I thought that the North was a world in which men can hardly live.

But my erroneous thoughts completely changed in only a few months of serving in the front-line. I have learned many things about the North by listening to the North's broadcasts and I realized what was true.

I realized the North is a society for the benefit of the masses in which the people work and live equally. In particular, upon hearing the news that General Kim Il-song was warmly welcomed and highly respected during his visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries, I realized that he is indeed a great man of the world. And hearing the news that the dear leader Kim Chong-il conducted energetic activities, giving working guidance to different parts of the country during the foreign visit of the general, I was deeply moved by his greatness.

I firmly believed that the prospects for our nation are bright not only today but also tomorrow and confirmed the belief that I should go to the North. Watching for a chance, I succeeded in coming over to the North, for which I longed ardently, crossing the iron fence on the morning of 15 September [applause]

[Unidentified person presiding at the conference] Now, the remarks of youth Kim Song-chin have ended. If you reporters have any question, please ask.

[NODONG SINMUN reporter] Thank you for your remarks. I fully understand the motive of youth Kim Song-chin to come over to the northern half of the republic. Again, I warmly welcome youth Kim Song-chin in the name of all the reporters of our newspaper. Now, I wish you would tell us more details about how you came over to the northern half of the republic, making your way through the thorn bushes.

[Kim] I decided to come to the North after thinking about and studying many things. I tried to acquaint myself with geographical features and watched for a chance. I decided to take advantage of joint duty on the morning of 15 September. Everyone was tired during joint duty because we were on guard throughout the night. I was on duty alone that day as the corporal with whom I worked had gone out on patrol and I knew that the members of the adjacent trench were gathered in one place.

I was carrying an M-16 automatic rifle, seven cartridges, and six handgrenades for emergency use. I was able to cross the iron fence simply by making a hole. But I wanted to shock the whole world, having decided to carry out a great act.

I pulled out the double-safety pins from four of the six grenades and again confirmed my cartridges. I went to an adjacent outpost about 100 meters away. As soon as I reached there, I threw handgrenades and fired the automatic rifle. It took less than a minute. I blew up a palisade with 2 handgrenades. I ran to the North through the hole they had blasted. I finally crossed over the Military Demarcation Line to the republic for which I had longed day and night. [applause]

I have just one remark I want to make to you reporters in explaining the details of my coming to the North. I shot to death my colleagues when I was coming to the North. Why did I have to do such a thing against the dignity of man?

I am sure that some people in the South will condemn my act. However, they should ponder the significance of my act before they condemn it. The contradictions and irregularities in South Korean society cannot be corrected by (?columnists) or [word indistinct].

I want to stress that through such an act, I wanted to stir a social awakening, to make the (?repressed) South Korean people think about what they want and what their real situation is.

I wanted to deal a blow to the persons in high authority by warning that their (?rule) was not right.

[TONGIL SINMUN reporter] You came over to the North in mid-September. I think that the decision to send relief goods for the South Korean flood victims had been adopted by that time. Will you tell us about the South Korean situation at that time and the repercussions among the South Korean people to the decision?

[Kim] I believe that, in short, North Korea's delivery of relief goods to the flood-stricken South Korean people is the expression of warm love for the fellow countrymen. Because of the heavy rain at the end of August, South Korea sustained great damage, resulting in many people being stricken by flooding. There was great damage in the mountainous region 900 meters above sea level, where I was stationed as an Army serviceman. I heard heart-rending news about society. Because of the stupendous nature of the damage, relief for the flood-stricken people was pressing. Nevertheless, the government authorities failed to take relief steps; they were engrossed in shifting responsibility for the flood damage.

The step which the South Korean Government authorities took was to collect flood donations by emptying the residents' purses to the last penny. At this juncture, there was news that North Korea had decided to send rice, cloth, medicines, and cement to the flood-stricken people in South Korea. I was moved by the intent of the North Korean compatriots to aid their fellow countrymen who share the same blood lineage, unable to overlook their sufferings. My fellow solidier, O Sung-myon, from Kangnam district, Seoul, shed tears of gratitude.

At that time, when I was thinking of defecting to North Korea, I was almost choked with tears by the step which the North Korean compatriots took based on warm love for their fellow countrymen and by the warm heart of General Kim Il-song and the leader Kim Chong-il who were thinking of the South Korean fellow countrymen. Nevertheless, the government authorities kept silent about such a proposal of the North. There was no reply from the ROK [taehan] Red Cross, and newspapers and radios also kept silence. How could they do so when the flood-stricken people waited for aid?

Approximately a week later, the ROK Red Cross announced that it would respond to the North Korean proposal. I thought this was fortunate for the flood-stricken people, although it was belated. With this as momentum, South Korean radios began to describe the North Korean proposal as a propaganda trick, saying that North Korea did not intend to deliver relief goods, that it had no capability of delivering them, and that it had been caught by a fish hook after dropping a line to gain a political effect. I asked myself: How can they do this? This is too much. This is shameful. I was overwhelmed by feelings of hatred against the South Korean ruling bunch.

I believe that, with the delivery of relief goods to the flood-stricken people as momentum, the antipopular nature of the South Korean ruling bunch has been glaringly exposed. I would like to say that North Korea's recent delivery of relief goods to the flood-stricken people in the South was a great event unprecedented in the 40-year history of the division of the people. I believe that, with the delivery of relief goods to the flood-stricken people, all the fellow countrymen have experienced love for the fellow countrymen and found themselves in a warm atmosphere, and that this will be of great significance in expediting the fatherland's reunification by developing this atmosphere.

I will stop explaining about the question just asked.

[KCNA reporter] These days, a dialogue between the North and South is being made possible and the moves for peace and peaceful reunification are being ripened. But in the South of our fatherland anticommunist confrontation is being inspired and a war atmosphere is still being created. We would like to hear what you have seen and heard while you were serving in the front unit.

[Kim] Although I served in the Army for only 5 months I could feel the tension of war vividly while serving in the forefront. Three slogans were put in the company I belonged to, namely, Vanguard, Commando, and Attack. The company is called the Vanguard, Commando, and Attack Company. This means that the company must perform a special duty at the time of emergency at the forefront of the offensive battleline.

The officers kept emphasizing that a pre-emptive attack is the basis for a modern warfare, urging us to prepare for it. The drills of the platoon, company, and the battalion are now conducted in an offensive-oriented manner on the assumption of invading the North. Apart from such tiring drills, we toiled everyday for alert duty, digging and repairing positions, and various other kinds of work.

The soldiers are suffering very much because of the imposing atmosphere. The word for disciplinary punishment "kihap" is now replaced by "olchare," which means to make one's spirit alert. There are many disciplinary punishments under the pretext of "olchare", which include many instances of making fools of enlisted men and defiling their character. The enlisted men are thus getting subhuman treatment.

Therefore, songs reflecting the weariness of the soldiers are sung among the enlisted men at the forefront. I also sang such songs. I will introduce the words: Unable to cry though unbearably sad, bruised blue with pain and by disciplinary punishment, I have to endure the service in the Army unnoticed by anybody. Let the wild wind blow all night. This song exactly contains the sad feeling of the enlisted men.

The life of the enlisted men at the forefront is miserable when coupled with the sense of terror of war that can break out at any time. In the Army [word indistinct] one is told that the war preparations are now complete and they are waiting, as if the war would break out tomorrow or the day after tomorrow.

Recently, they newly established and organized the "taekwondo" unit and special forces units to dispatch to the North. Modern weapons and equipment have already been moved forward and deployed near the truce line. The strategic and tactical weapons, including nuclear weapons, which are aimed at important targets in the North, are ready to be launched by simply pressing the button.

Our nation wants peace, not war. All the fellow countrymen yearn for an end to the North-South confrontation and a thaw in relations with the North's delivery of the relief goods for the flood victims. In spite of this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is desperately maneuvering for war. I think this should be condemned as an anti-national act.

[Moderator] Anyone who has questions, please ask them.

[MINJU CHOSON reporter] As you know, the first North-South economic talks will be held in Panmunjom in a week. As you majored in business administration in commercial high school and in college, you know the economic situation in South Korea. Please tell us something about it.

[Kim] I have majored in business administration in college. A professor once compared the South's economy to that of fried glutinous rice cake, to taffy that is empty, with a big hollow inside. The South's economy is comparable to a gimcrack -- showy but worthless. Samsung heavy industrial company in which I was employed had a technological cooperation agreement with the (BNW) Company of Norway because the company was far behind in technology.

The majority of other enterprises also had joint ventures or other forms of dependent relations with foreign companies, running into managerial difficulties from lack of technology and experience.

Moreover, because it has to pay big royalties for the use of technology in addition to compensation for the capital and raw material, South Korea has to satisfy itself with meager reward from cheap labor. The sweet juice is all sucked up by the Americans.

The South suffers a big loss from trade with the United States. I may take an example of this from the case of importing low quality coal from the United States. The coal imported from the United States was not genuine coal, but a residual of coal which is washed away when bituminous coal is washed with water after being dug from a coal mine. For environmental protection, the Americans employ [word indistinct] to undergo this process. The South Korean ruling ring imported it, paying a lot of money for the freight, saying that it is a black pearl, like gold during the gold rush days. Similar cases in trade with the United States were [words indistinct], rotten rice from California, sick cows, rotten (?cotton seed) oil from Alaska, and so forth. Let me say something about the plight of the workers. The plight of the workers is worse than that of the dogs of a rich family. The monthly income of workers is 100,000 to 200,000 won on average, far less than the expense of raising a dog in a rich family. According to official statistics, the monthly income of a man like Chong Chu-yong is 160 million won. This represents a worker's income for 100 years.

The plight of peasants is far worse than that of the poor residents in the urban areas. The peasants' debts amount to several million won per family. The steady stream of peasants leaving the rural area as a result of destitution has become a new social problem.

According to the official announcement of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, some 500,000 people leave the rural areas every year. Because of this, the number of school children in elementary schools in rural areas is diminishing rapidly. Some schools had to be closed for good as the number of school children decreased, classrooms decreased, and the status of the school changed to a branch school.

Despite this situation, the ruling bunch in the South has clamorously babbled about economic growth, about security, and about the structural improvement of the situation in which the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. This is ridiculous.

I have come to realize the North's mighty economy power, with the delivery of relief goods to the flood-stricken people as momentum. I believe that, in order to extricate itself from foreign control and from its present vulnerability, the South Korean economy should achieve self-reliance, just as North Korea is doing, and that, to achieve this end, there should be true economic cooperation and exchanges between the North and South.

[NODONG SINMUN reporter] I would like to ask two questions. The first question concerns the maneuvers of the fascist South Korean military clique to suppress the campuses. The second question regards your view of the status of South Korean students.

[Kim] There is a noteworthy phenomenon as far as the attitude of the authorities toward campus suppression is concerned. The authorities believed that they could end campus disturbances by taking the stern measure of banishing and segregating some progressive students. Thus, they have worked toward this end.

There has been a tendency among students such that those students who are expelled from the campus or who are punished are looked upon as heroes. The level of consciousness among students has improved to the extent that even those students who had only a few months left before graduation did not hesitate to lead demonstrations. The authorities changed their attitude and took the so-called reinstatement step, pretending that they were doing a favor. This was very deceitful. In taking the reinstatement step, the authorities forced students and parents concerned to submit a written oath.

Let us review the guidance system for absence from school. University presidents make a decision on the implementation of this system. However, undercover intelligence agents on campuses actually choose target students and prepare the list of students in question. University presidents only sign this list. Those students in question or those students who are regarded as taking the lead in demonstrations are included in a blacklist by the police.

These students are coercively conscripted into the Army. In the Army, they are labeled as those who should receive special treatment. Thus labeled, they are put under special surveillance. They are tortured. They are even killed while being tortured. The disclosed number of students who have been killed in this manner is six or seven, prompting National Assembly discussion, as well as public discussion. The number of students who have been banished from the campuses and who have been coercively conscripted into the Army is very great, and, among them, countless have lost their lives or are missing.

Next, I would like to explain the status of college students in South Korea. Unlike North Korean college students, South Korean college students do not receive scholarship funds from the government. As a result, they need a large sum for school expenses, such as entrance fees, registration fees every semester, Student Defense Corps fees, tuition, and expenses for teaching materials. Without being rich, one can hardly supply these huge expenses. As a result, college students have to earn money by engaging in side jobs.

The majority of male students participate in labor at construction sites. Some students sell newspapers or shine shoes. I was among them. Female students find jobs as hostesses at cafes and restaurants. Many students engage in service work at hotels for foreigners. Among such students, many students cannot return to campus because they have ruined themselves after indulging in enjoyment and pleasure-seeking. It is really a great misfortune for the students, who should be engaged in the pursuit of learning, to waste their youthfulness and time because of money.

[Korea Central Television reporter] I am glad to see you again.

[Kim] So am I.

[Korea Central Television reporter] Our television station has televised on several occasions the reports on your tour of various places in Pyongyang city. So, would you tell us about your general impression of your first-hand observation of the northern half of the republic?

[Kim] What has impressed me most since I defected to the northern half of the republic is the fact that all people are firmly rallied around General Kim Il-song and leader Kim Chong-il. I have come to recognize well that all people in the North are armed with a single ideology and think the same thing. All people, as one, have faith in the chuche idea and respect and follow General Kim Il-song and leader Kim Chong-il. Herein, I think, lies the might of the republic.

I have visited the Tower of Chuche Idea and knew that numerous foreign guests visited there. Thus, this conviction has become firmer. I think: Keeping the national identity alive, valuing one's own things, and placing trust in one's own things is the spirit of Korea, the driving force of today's development and miracle, and the (?past) which we can boast of to the world. [applause]

The Pyongyang Palace of Students and Children is one place that impressed me greatly. What first attracted my eyes was the words "There is nothing that we envy in the world." I thought such brief words fully reflect the happiness of all children and people in the North. I saw, at the music room, children excellently and very proudly play Kayagum which is a traditional musical instrument of our nation. I was in a trance, as if dreaming.

In particular, that day, I was greatly impressed at a classroom of calligraphy. Upon hearing that I came from the South, a girl, who was absorbed in writing calligraphy, wrote the calligraphic words "U.S. troops, withdraw" and "Reunification of the fatherland" and gave them to me as a souvenir. Believing that she wanted me to make efforts for the fatherland's reunification -- the long-cherished national desire -- I received a hanging scroll containing those words which I hung in my room. Here it is. These words will encourage and back me up on the road to the fatherland's reunification. I, too, am determined to meet such expectations. [applause]

Seeing the bright looks of the boys and girls I met that day, I formed the firm conviction that the future of our country is promising. That is all.

[Moderator] Well, we are going to close this press conference. Mr Kim Song-chin, if you have anything more to say, please go ahead.

[Kim] Yes. I have talked so much. Let me once again reveal my heart to you, reporters, by noting my will to make sincere efforts for the fatherland's reunification. Thank you. [applause]

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR BORDER TALKS

SK121525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 12 (KCNA) -- A Soviet government delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs M.S. Kapitsa arrived here today by plane to attend border talks between Korea and the Soviet Union. It was met at the airport by First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok and other officials concerned. Also present there were Soviet Ambassador N.M. Shubnikov and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang.

SOVIET-KOREA FRIENDSHIP MEETING MARKS ANNIVERSARY

SK080824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 8 (KCNA) -- A friendship meeting was held on November 7 on the Korean-Soviet Friendship Kochang Cooperative Farm on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The meeting was attended by Kim Chi-Ho, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, personages concerned and managerial workers of the farm.

Invited there were Soviet Ambassador N.M. Shubnikov and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang, the delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and Soviet guests staying in our country. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Sariwon Meeting

SK090415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 9 (KCNA) -- A Sariwon meeting welcoming the delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society on a visit to our country to mark the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held at the North Hwanghae Provincial House of Culture on November 8. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and a portrait of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Speaking at the meeting, Han Chang-man, chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee, said: We are very pleased with the fact that the great Korean-Soviet friendship sealed in blood in the flames of the arduous revolutionary struggle is efflorescing day by day under the deep concern and care of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

We will make every possible effort to bring the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship into bloom generation after generation, upholding the decision of the Ninth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Head of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society delegation L.F. Kolesnikov, secretary of the Novosibirsk Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, spoke next. He said: The friendship between the parties, states and peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea has a long tradition and is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union by the DPRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, some time ago, marked an important occasion in further strengthening the Soviet-Korean relations. The Soviet Union is actively supporting the Korean people's struggle for national reunification. We condemn the anti-popular rule in South Korea and the U.S. aggressors for backing it and believe that Korea will be reunified in accordance with the desire of the Korean people.

SOVIET FILM WEEK HELD FOR REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

SK071125 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1105 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA) -- A Soviet film week opened on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The opening ceremony of the film week has held at the Rakwon cinema house on November 6.

Invited there were Soviet Ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov and his embassy officials and the Soviet movie delegation headed by I.V. Dmitriev, deputy general director of Soviet "Mosfilm", now in our country.

Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol spoke at the ceremony. Noting that the Soviet film artists created many films inspiring the Soviet people who are vigorously advancing for the cause of socialism and communism against imperialism, he wished the greater success in their future film production. Our people and film artists will as ever make all efforts to further consolidate and develop the friendly relations between the two countries, he declared.

N.M. Shubnikov spoke next. The opening of a Soviet film week in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he noted, is a clear manifestation of the steady strengthening and development of the Soviet-Korean friendship. He expressed the belief that the Soviet-Korean relations of friendship and cooperation would positively contribute to the interests of the two peoples and the cause of peace and socialism in the future.

At the end of the opening ceremony the attendants appreciated the Soviet feature film "The Fourth Year of the War." "A Day of Division Commander", "Sound of the Red Bell" and other Soviet feature films will be screened at the cinema houses in Pyongyang and local areas during the film week.

WPK HISTORY INSTITUTE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR

SK101554 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 10 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the party History Institute of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its director Kang Sok-sung left Pyongyang today by plane for a visit to the Soviet Union. It was seen off at the airport by editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN Kim Ki-nam, officials concerned and Soviet Ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov.

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETS SOVIET, ROMANIAN GROUPS

SK122341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2000 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA) -- Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on November 12 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by L.F. Kolesnikov, secretary of the Novosibirsk Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Present there were Kim Chi-ho, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, and O.V. Okonishnikov, minister-councillor of the Soviet Embassy, in Pyongyang.

On the same day Secretary Hwang Chang-yop met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Romanian paper SCINTEIA headed by its deputy editor-in-chief Anghel Paraschir. So Tong-pom, deputy editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, and Constantin Iftodi, Romanian ambassador to Korea, were on hand.

POLISH ENVOY HOSTS RECEPTION FOR MUSIC GROUP

SK090909 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 9 (KCNA) -- Polish Ambassador to Korea Leon Tomaszewski gave a reception at his embassy on the evening of November 8 upon the conclusion of the performance of the "Mazowsze" song and dance ensemble of Poland on a visit to our country upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Invited there were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol and other personages concerned and artistes in the city.

Ambassador Leon Tomaszewski spoke at the reception. He extended deep thanks to respected Comrade Kim Il-song the great leader, for inviting the "Mazowsze" song and dance ensemble of Poland, according warm hospitality to it and appreciating its performance in person.

He said: We are very happy to note that our song and dance ensemble gave performances in your beautiful country in a historical year when respected Comrade Kim Il-song visited Poland

Vice-minister Chang Chol spoke next. The visit of the "Mazowsze" song and dance ensemble to our country this time, he said, has greatly contributed to expanding and developing the friendly relations and cultural exchange between the two countries.

He wished the ensemble greater success back home in inspiring the struggle of the Polish people who have risen to implement the programme of socialist reforms advanced by the Polish United Workers' Party headed by respected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and carry out the three-year plan.

The attendants of the reception toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of respected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Group Heads for Home

SK092337 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2311 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 10 (KCNA) -- The "Mazowsze" song and dance ensemble of Poland left Pyongyang on November 9 by train after visiting our country at the invitation of the great leader President Kim Il-song. At Pyongyang railway station, many artists in the city warmly saw off the friendly art mission of the Polish people leaving here after successfully concluding its performances. The ensemble was seen off by Vice Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries O Mun-han, First Vice-Chairman of Central Committee of the General Federation of Unions of Literature and Art Choe Yong-hwa, Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Yi Tuk-yop, and other officials concerned. Also present there were Polish ambassador to Korea Leon Tomazewski and his embassy officials.

After its arrival in our country on October 26, the ensemble gave performances in Pyongyang and Hamhung.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SK101552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 10 (KCNA) -- A Korean government delegation headed by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae left Pyongyang by air on November 10 to attend the 5th meeting of the Inter-governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Hong Song-yong and Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam. Also present there to see off the delegation were Czechoslovak Ambassador to Korea Vaclav Herman, and Soviet Ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov.

PAK SONG-CHOL RECEIVES HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR

SK122343 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2304 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol on November 12 met and had a talk with Janos Taraba, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, when he paid a courtesy call on him. Present there were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-sok and an official of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang.

WFTU MEETINGS SUPPORT KOREAN REUNIFICATION

SK101540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 10 (KCNA) -- A resolution of international solidarity activity adopted at the 36th meeting of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions held in Sofia on October 16 expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for national reunification. The resolution said:

The General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions denounce the scheme to form a United States-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance and the "two Koreas" policy and demands the immediate withdrawal of U.S. Forces from South Korea.

The General Council (?supports) DPRK's initiative on holding tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and South Korea for the peaceful reunification of Korea and supports the South Korean workers' struggle for the formation of genuine trade unions and the right to free trade union activity.

A document "on strengthening the working people's struggle for peace and international solidarity" which was adopted at the 39th meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trade Union International of Workers of Building, Wood and Building-Materials Industries held in Helsinki over October 29-30 noted that it would in the future continue supporting the Korean people's struggle against the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea and for reunifying the country peacefully on a democratic basis free from foreign interference.

KANGWON, PRC'S JIANGSU PROVINCE AGREEMENT SIGNED

SK110850 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing November 9 (KCNA) -- Friendly provincial relations were established between Kangwon Province of Korea and Jiangsu Province of China, according to XINHUA report. An agreement on establishing friendly provincial relations was signed on November 8 in Nanjing, seat of Jiangsu Province.

It was signed by Chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee Choe Pok-yon, head of the provincial friendship delegation on a visit to China, and the governor of Jiangsu Provincial People's Government.

A meeting hailing the establishment of friendly provincial relations was held in Nanjing on November 8.

HO CHING-SUK MEETS PRC TRADE UNION GROUP

SK130812 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA) -- Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on November 12 met and had a friendly talk with the propaganda and education inspection group of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions headed by Han Xiza, director of the Propaganda and Education Department of the Federation.

Kim Yong-nam, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, was on hand.

HWANG CHANG-YOP TALKS WITH JAPANESE CHUCHE GROUP

SK100830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 10 (KCNA) -- Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on November 9 met and had a friendly conversation with the Chiba prefectural, Japan, delegation for the study of the Chuche idea headed by Shoichi Yokobori, representative member of the Liaison Council of Japanese Teachers Societies for the Study of the Chuche Idea and general secretary of the Chiba Prefectural Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea.

Present there was Han Ik-su, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

KIM YONG-NAM ARRIVES IN ADDIS ABABA VIA PRC

SK130227 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Vice Premier and Foreign Minister of our country Kim Yong-nam and his entourage arrived in Addis Ababa for a visit to Socialist Ethiopia. They were met at the airport by Fisseha Desta, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia; Goshu Wolde, minister of foreign affairs; and other Foreign Ministry functionaries. They were also met by the ambassador of our country to Ethiopia.

They stopped over Beijing, China, and Karachi, Pakistan. Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and his entourage were met and seen off by Gong Dafei, adviser of the Foreign Ministry of China, and other functionaries concerned at the Beijing airport and by (Zindge), minister of finance and planning and development, and Foreign Ministry functionaries at the Karachi airport.

Ethiopian Reportage on Visit

For Ethiopian media reportage on the visit of Vice Premier Kim Yong-nam to Addis Ababa, including his arrival and talks with Ethiopian officials, see the Ethiopia section of the 13 November Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS GREETINGS TO OAU MEETINGS

SK112313 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2303 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings on November 10 to the 20th summit conference of heads of state or government of the organisation of African unity to be held in Addis Ababa. The message reads:

I extend my warm congratulations to the 20th summit conference of heads of state or government of the Organisation of African Unity and all delegates participating in the conference on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my behalf.

The convocation of the 20th summit conference of heads of state or government of the OAU is of great significance in strengthening the solidarity of the African people and accelerating the total liberation and unity of Africa.

The African people are now actively fighting against the manoeuvres of imperialists, colonialists and racists to create alienation among the African countries in an attempt to make them fight one another and stamp out the liberation struggle of the southern African peoples.

Great Africa is a powerful component of the world progressive forces opposing all forms of domination and subjugation and struggling for independence and liberation.

The Korean people always firmly stand by the African people on one and the same road of independence against imperialism and firmly believe that when the African people struggle in firm unity they will surely achieve the complete liberation of Africa and build an independent and prosperous new Africa.

I sincerely wish the current summit conference of heads of state or government of the OAU good success in strengthening cohesion and developing cooperation among the African countries in accordance with the requirements of the present situation and lofty ideal of the OAU by the concerted efforts of all participants in the conference.

WPK GREETES SOCIAL ACTION PARTY OF THAILAND

SK092338 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2314 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 10 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Social Action Party of Thailand on November 7 on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of its founding. The message says:

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea extends warm felicitations to the Central Committee of your party and entire party members on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Social Action Party of Thailand.

Over the past 10 years since its founding your party has actively conducted just activities for social progress and justice, thus enjoying the trust and support of the Thai people of broad sections.

We sincerely rejoice as over our own over the successes achieved by the Social Action Party of Thailand in its work for the development and prosperity of the country. Believing that the friendly relations between our two parties will develop more favorably in the future in the idea of independence, friendship and peace, we sincerely wish your party greater success in its work.

KIM IL-SONG CONGRATULATES ANGOLAN PRESIDENT

SK101520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 10 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on November 9 sent a message of greetings to Eduardo Dos Santos, president of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola. The message reads:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own behalf, I extend warm congratulations to you, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party and the government and people of the People's Republic of Angola on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the independence of Angola.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the great success scored by the Angolan people after the independence in the struggle for safeguarding territorial integrity and the gains on revolution and achieving the country's stability and the victory of people's democratic revolution, overcoming the difficult conditions of continued [word indistinct] and subversive maneuvers and sabotages on the part of the imperialists, the South African racists and their stooges.

We express firm solidarity with the Angolan people in their just struggle under your correct leadership for the building of a new society, independent and prosperous, and for the complete liberation of Africa and heartily wish you greater progress in this struggle.

I am convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples will grow stronger and develop.

KIM IL-SONG HAILS NICARAGUA'S DANIEL ORTEGA

SK101545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 10 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings on November 10 to Daniel Ortega Saavedra on his election as president of the Republic of Nicaragua. The message reads:

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own behalf, I extend warm felicitations to you on your election as president of the Republic of Nicaragua and brilliant success [word indistinct] Sandinist National Liberation Front in the elections held in your country.

The successful holding of the elections in Nicaragua despite the continued aggression, intervention and subversive activities of the imperialists and their stooges is a historic victory of the Nicaraguan people closely united around the Sandinist National Liberation Front and a heavy blow to the enemy.

We believe that you and your people will make a greater stride in the efforts to strengthen national unity, defend the security and peace of the motherland and build an independent and prosperous new society in reliance upon the revolutionary government consolidated through the elections.

The fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Nicaraguan peoples will grow stronger and develop day by day in the common struggle for independence against imperialism.

PAPER EXAMINES NEED TO DEVELOP FOREIGN TRADE

SK091002 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2134 GMT 8 Nov 84

[NODONG SINMUN 9 November special article: "The Important Question in Developing Foreign Trade"]

[Text] It is a revolutionary principle of our party and of the government of the republic to maintain economic relations with foreign countries and to develop foreign trade while building a self-reliant national economy. We must develop our foreign trade to an even higher stage by upholding the decisions of the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee. In so doing, we must actively step up the economic construction of the country and drastically upgrade the people's standard of living.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: One of the present important questions in the economic development of our country is the rapid development of foreign trade.

The development of foreign trade is an essential need stemming from the differences in the natural, economic, and historic conditions of each country. The variety and quantity of products vary in each country because of the differences in natural and economic conditions, production capabilities, and the level of the scientific and technical development. Therefore, each country should produce its own basic and high-demand goods. As for low-demand goods, goods in short supply, and goods that cannot be produced locally, it has to solve the problem through trade with other countries based on the principle of filling each other's needs. Only then can production capabilities be strengthened and people's material and cultural welfare be improved more rapidly by carrying on economic construction more properly.

Expanding foreign trade is an important requirement for developing friendly and cooperative relations with other countries. Foreign trade is, of course, the exchange of goods with other countries. But it is also a base for comprehensive political relations between countries.

As has been taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, friendly relations between countries normally start with trade and economic cooperation. Therefore, it is only through the development of comprehensive economic cooperation that friendly and political relations with other countries can be strengthened. This is the reason why our party and the government of the republic have actively developed economic cooperation and foreign trade with the socialist countries and with many other countries of the world since the day they first started building a new society following liberation, based on the principle of complete equality, reciprocity, and satisfying each other's needs while establishing the foundation for a self-reliant national economy.

In particular, our party has ceaselessly expanded economic cooperation and foreign trade with the socialist countries based on the principle of comradely cooperation and satisfying each other's needs while giving priority to developing economic relations with them.

Through our party's steady efforts to ceaselessly develop economic cooperation with other countries while respecting the principle of complete equality and reciprocity and maintaining independence, the external economic relations of our country have expanded unprecedently. Our country has established economic ties and friendly relations with some 100 countries on the 5 continents of the world and is comprehensively developing foreign trade and economic and technical exchanges with them. As a result, we now have a huge external market, and have come to be able to meet the material and technical demand of the national economy more properly. At the same time, our friendly and cooperative relations with many world countries have been unprecedentedly strengthened and developed, and we have come to have numerous friendly countries, supporters, and sympathizers of our revolution everywhere in the world.

Our country, which was discolored on the world map and excluded from the international market for a long time, has now become able to develop external economic relations with the countries of the world while respecting the principle of complete equality and reciprocity under the banner of independence, friendship, and peace. This clearly shows the correctness of our party's chuche-oriented foreign policy.

Today, we face the important task of developing our foreign trade and external economic activities to a new and higher stage while consolidating successes won in the field of external economic relations. Developing foreign trade rapidly is an urgent demand of our national economy which has now reached a new and higher stage.

Today, the foundations of our country's socialist self-reliant national economy have been incomparably consolidated. The technological standard of the people's economy has greatly risen; the economic scale has become vast; and the economic structure has become very complex.

Such a reality urgently demands that we develop trade to better satisfy the increasing demands of the people's economy for various facilities, materials, and raw materials. We should better solve the questions in economic development by endlessly raising our own scientific and technological standards. At the same time, we should more smoothly solve various questions concerning products and materials -- those our country does not have, or is in need of, or those our country produces in small quantities -- through trade using the facilities, raw materials, and fuels that we produce in large quantities, on the basis of the principle of satisfying each other's needs. In this way, we can provide favorable conditions for the normalization of production in plants and enterprises. In this way, we can further consolidate the country's material and technological foundations and rapidly raise the people's living standards.

We should actively develop trade, and economic and technological exchanges and cooperation with various countries in the world, while mobilizing and utilizing to the maximum our people's strength and our country's inner resources. What is important, above all, in rapidly developing foreign trade is to consolidate relations with the socialist markets in the world.

The socialist countries are comrades-in-arms which are struggling shoulder to shoulder together to realize their common goals and ideals and they are brother countries which are connected with one another in traditional friendship and class unity. They are engaged in trade which contributes to developing the national economy in each socialist nation, laying socialist material and technological foundations, and to improving the people's living conditions on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism and complete equality and reciprocity.

Unlike the capitalist markets, the socialist markets do not experience the frequent fluctuations of commodity prices, and economic exchanges and foreign trade are realized in accordance with agreements and contracts. Thus, we should give preferential attention to regarding the socialist markets as of great importance and consolidating and developing the socialist markets. We should epochally increase trade volume with socialist countries by consolidating relations with the socialist markets and greatly increasing exports and imports. At the same time, we should actively develop economic and technological exchanges and trade with nonaligned and developing countries and the capitalist countries which respect our country's independence.

Credibility is a precondition for developing foreign economic relations and it is a guarantee with which one can broadly develop trade with other countries on the basis of the principles of equality, reciprocity, and satisfying each other's needs. All sectors should preferentially produce export goods and definitely observe the delivery date in accordance with the principle of credibility first. To this end, relevant sectors and units should preferentially supply the raw materials and fuel for producing export goods, and the goods produced through cooperative production every month.

From the beginning of every month, they should preplan and supervise organizational work by normalizing production of export goods so that this year's plan for producing export goods can be fulfilled unconditionally. At the same time, relevant sectors should firmly build bases for producing export goods with a view to the future and step up the work of foreign transportation, thereby preventing congestion involving cargoes for export.

The plants and enterprises which produce export goods should guarantee the quality of export goods at a high level by strictly observing technological specifications in production, producing goods in conformity with the conditions of contracts, and by endlessly improving packaging.

The sense of responsibility and role of the trade organizations and trade functionaries should be enhanced. The functionaries of the trade organizations will expand trade and broadly develop economic collaboration and technological cooperation with the various countries in the world by more actively carrying out foreign economic activities, firmly adhering to our party's independent foreign policy.

PROSPECTIVE GOAL, ECONOMIC GROWTH DISCUSSED

SK111050 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2139 GMT 10 Nov 84

[NODONG SINMUN 11 November special article: "A Bright Prospect for the 10-Point Prospective Goal and for the Economic Development of Our Country"]

[Text] Our people's economy has been consolidated into a powerful one in the 1980's, and its prospects have become bright with the passage of time. This is the fruition of the struggle to achieve the 10-point prospective goal of socialist economic construction. The 10-point prospective goal of socialist economic construction set forth at the sixth party congress is a worthwhile struggle goal to bring about, in a few years, epochal progress in the economic development of our country and to greatly strengthen the might of the fatherland.

Under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, our people have made great progress in the past few years in implementing this struggle program. The situation clearly proves the justness of our party's policy for achieving the 10-point prospective goal, as well as the wise nature of the party leadership.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: If we achieve the 10-point prospective goal of socialist economic construction, our country will magnificently join the ranks of the countries which have attained economic development ahead of others on a global scale.

The prospective goal of socialist economic construction in the 1980's is magnificent. If we achieve this goal, the total industrial output at the end of the 1980's will increase by 3.1 times over the beginning of the 1980's. Increasing production in the 1980's, when the economy of our country has entered a stage of high development, really implies the attainment of a great leap in economic construction.

Our party's setting forth and implementation of the magnificent 10-point goal of socialist economic construction powerfully demonstrates our country's economic might. Thanks to the party's correct line for economic construction and to its leadership, our country's economy has been turned into a powerful self-reliant socialist people's economy. Thus, without being influenced by world-wide economic fluctuations and changes in global weather patterns, our economy has developed rapidly, and independently produces and supplies everything needed in economic construction and in the people's daily life.

Thanks to such mighty economic power, our party has been able to conduct such a bold operation as the magnificent 10-point prospective goal of increasing the total industrial output by more than three times in the 1980's.

Today's situation, in which our country's economy, which failed to produce small farm tools or even a needle in the past, can successfully produce everything and has developed to a higher stage, clearly proves the greatness of our country's self-reliant economic might.

Our country's economic might is great today. This might will become matchless in the future when the 10-point prospective goal of socialist economic construction will be achieved. Following the sixth party congress, our party has taken measures at plenary meetings of the party Central Committee to achieve the 10-point prospective goal and has organized and mobilized all the people toward achieving this end.

The overall situation in our country today shows that the 10-point prospective goal of socialist economic construction will be readily achieved within the prescribed period. If the magnificent 10-point prospective goal of socialist economic construction is achieved, the self-reliant and independent nature of our economy will be further strengthened, first of all. the only economy to rely on domestic resources and technology and conform with the domestic situation will become a mighty one that develops safely and rapidly. Our country has rich raw materials, fuel, and energy resources. There are rich deposits of various minerals capable of producing steel, nonferrous metals, and cement. There are also rich coal and hydropower resources. Accordingly, if the country's natural resources are fully exploited with the attainment of the 10-point prospective goal, our industry will further develop into a *chuche*-type one which domestically solves questions concerning needed raw materials, fuel, and energy.

If the 10-point prospective goal is achieved, many industrial sectors will emerge, relying on domestic resources, and the structure of industry will become complete by sector with the maintenance and supplementation of production processes in the industrial sectors. All the sectors of the people's economic will develop much more harmoniously, and existing heavy industry bases will be rebuilt and expanded in a more modern way. In addition, new mines and ferrous and nonferrous metals, construction materials, and chemical industry bases will emerge.

If the 10-point prospective goal is achieved, the production of industrial and agricultural goods will increase epochally. At the end of the 1980's, we will have vast reserves after meeting the domestic demand for raw materials and fuel, such as various steel products, nonferrous metals, cement, and coal. At that time, the source and scale of our export goods will increase matchlessly compared with the present, greatly increasing the country's solvency on a more reliable basis. This is a reliable guarantee for our country to vigorously accelerate socialist economic construction and to continuously improve the people's standard of living by positively developing foreign trade and South-South cooperation.

If the magnificent 10-point prospective goal of socialist economic construction is achieved, the level of the work of making our economy modern and scientific will reach a very high stage. Only by making the economy *chuche*-oriented, modern, and scientific can we truly demonstrate its might. Thus, we will be able to effectively use the existing economic foundation and build, on a large scale, industrial enterprises equipped with new and modern science and technology by vigorously carrying out the technical revolution during the period of achieving the new prospective goal and by continuously developing new science and technology. As a result, at the end of the 1980's, overall mechanization, semi-automation, and automation will be achieved in all sectors of the people's economy, and our country's science and technology will attain the level of advanced countries.

If the new prospective goal is achieved, the overall mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economic sector will attain a higher level, and the might of the country's self-reliant national economy will be strengthened matchlessly.

Thus, epochal progress will be made in laying the material and technical foundations which fit a socialist society that has won complete victory and is achieving the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea.

Per capita production is an important yardstick in measuring economic might. If the magnificent 10-point prospective goal of socialist economic construction is achieved, we will be able to magnificently join the ranks of most countries which have attained the highest level of development in the world in the per capita production of major goods. We will outstrip, in terms of per capita steel production, those countries which are said to have achieved the highest level of development in the steel industry. In coal production, we will attain a very high level both in terms of per capita production and in terms of absolute amount. This is true as far as the production of electricity, cement, [words indistinct], and cloth is concerned.

When the 10-point prospective goal is achieved in the 1980's, the level of our country's economic development will be raised much higher than at present, and our people will lead much more affluent and civilized lives thanks to mighty economic power. Upholding the party's militant call, we should continuously and vigorously struggle to achieve the 10-point prospective goal of socialist economic construction.

INSTITUTE PUBLISHES 'PAEKBONG LIBRARY' NO 34

SK100837 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 10 (KCNA)-- "Paekbong Library" No 34 was issued by the International Institute of the Chuche Idea. Under the title "Theory of World Revolution" it carries propositions of the great leader President Kim Il-song on the world revolution excerpted from his immortal classic works. The book consists of:

Chapter 1 The Inevitability of the Victory of the World Revolution.

Chapter 2 The Object of the World Revolution and Balance of Its Forces.

1. The object of the world revolution.
2. The balance of forces of of the world revolution.
 - 1) Unity of forces of independence against imperialism.
 - 2) Strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist forces and international communist movement.
 - 3) Strengthening of the Non-aligned Movement and new-emerging forces.
 - 4) Formation of the united front of the world revolutionary forces.

Chapter 3 Main Strategy of the World Revolution and Ways for Its Realisation.

1. Main strategy of the world revolution is to direct the spearhead against U.S. imperialism.
2. Ways for the implementation of the main strategy of the world revolution.
 - 1) Strengthening of the struggle against stooges and allies of U.S. imperialism.
 - 2) Implementing the strategy of dismembering U.S. imperialism.
 - 3) Shattering the two-faced tactics of U.S. imperialism

It also carries a number of explanatory notes and an article titled "President Kim Il-song's Theory on the World Revolution Conforming to the Demand of the Present Time."

REAGAN REMARKS ON KOREA, 2D-TERM POLICY TERM VIEWED

SK101425 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 9 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] In a press conference he held right after he was reelected, U.S. President Reagan said he would actively support the successful realization of dialogue between South and North Korea for easing tension on the Korean peninsula, and that he would discuss this with Japan and Red China, while evaluating the efforts of South and North Korea for dialogue. Also, Reagan put forth the direction and plan for U.S. policy toward Northeast Asia to be pursued during his second term in office by noting that he hoped a single South and North Korean sports team will be formed for the 1988 Olympics. This, of course, is interpreted as his reaffirmation of the previous U.S. policy of consolidating relations with major areas in Asia, including the Korean peninsula, Japan, and Red China. Meanwhile, it is also construed as displaying the U.S. will to more actively carry out its policy in Northeast Asia.

In fact, we have had to take great interest in what direction Reagan will pursue in his future foreign policy since he was reelected. This is because, in particular, the stabilization of the Korean peninsula is, apparently, directly affected by the strategy the United States pursues in its relations with the Soviet Union in carrying out its policy toward the Asian Continent, and by U.S. relations with Japan and Red China with regard to its strategy toward the Soviet Union. If the United States actively participates in managing the situation in Northeast Asia as part of its world strategy for the development of its relations with the Soviet Union, it is construed that such an act might cause a change for the better concerning its strategy toward Northeast Asia, including its policy toward Korea.

In other words, it is expected that Korea's strategic position will be upgraded as a firmer force checking the Soviet Union and that, to this end, U.S.-Japanese-Red Chinese cooperation in security questions will take more concrete shape. We think that this means bringing about a qualitative change in the situation surrounding the Korean peninsula. We believe that our position is to accept this phenomenon as reality from the viewpoint of international politics. We can say that our country must actively seek harmony between the U.S. strategy in this region as part of its world strategy and our role in the regional security structure.

As has been well known, our government has maintained, in the 1980's, a policy of actively seeking to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula. Recently, our government developed the internal situation on the peninsula to the stage of "exchanges of goods". Also, our government has made efforts to take the initiative in settling the question of the Korean peninsula by putting forth proposals for resumption of direct dialogue between North and South Korea.

Reagan's remarks on "the efforts of North and South Korea for dialogue" could be construed from the same viewpoint as our government's efforts to take the initiative in strengthening the policy of stabilization. Also, we would like to strongly point out once again that no matter how much U.S.-Japanese-Red Chinese cooperation may be consolidated in this connection, such efforts by other nations should not overwhelm or conflict with our efforts to take the initiative in easing tension on the Korean peninsula.

Our basic position is that the question of the Korean peninsula should be settled with the initiative of our nation and that only on this premise can we accept cooperation from the surrounding countries as a reality on the basis of competitive relations among them.

We firmly believe that the U.S. strategic approach to settling the question of the Korean peninsula should be founded on our basic position, no matter how much such a strategic approach may be pursued during Reagan's second term in office, either from the standpoint of the U.S. strategy toward the Soviet Union or from other standpoints.

Accordingly, no matter how important the issue of consolidating the traditional relations of friendship between Korea and the United States may be, our government should make efforts to carry out more practical diplomacy for forging a new Korea-U.S. relationship on the basis of the traditional relations of friendship between the two countries. We believe that in this way, we can effectively cope with the U.S. adoption of a more aggressive [Konggyokjokin] world strategy, which Reagan might choose during his second term in office.

CHON INSTRUCTS ARMY TO TIGHTEN VIGILANCE

SK100531 Seoul YONHAP in English 0524 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 10 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Saturday asked the military to tighten vigilance and thoroughly prepare for any surprise move by North Korea. On an inspection tour of an Army unit in the front area, Chon said North Korea has recently shown unusual move, redeploying all its rear area forces along the front line and constructing new air bases at the front.

Chon said the redeployment of the North Korean troops reconfirmed the fact that the North Korean Communist regime has not any change in its position but strengthened its communization policy toward the whole Korean peninsula. Pointing out that the North is showing a double-faced attitude by launching peace offensives while making war preparations, Chon instructed the nation's Armed Forces to reinforce themselves against possible attack.

KIM KI-HWAN APPOINTED TO HEAD TALKS WITH NORTH

SK120311 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government on Monday appointed Kim Ki-hwan, secretary general of the International Economic Policy Council, to lead a seven-member South Korean delegation to the inter-Korean economic conference to be held at the truce village of Panmunjom on Thursday. The first-ever economic talks between the two Koreas was agreed on when North Korea accepted South Korea's proposal for such a meeting on Oct. 16. The South made its proposal on Oct. 10. North Korea then proposed that the first round of the economic talks be held at Panmunjom on Thursday with five delegates from each side attending. The South counterproposed on Nov. 2 to increase the number of delegates to seven and the North agreed on Nov. 10, a government spokesman said.

EDITORIAL VIEWS RUMORS ABOUT NORTH KOREA

SK111352 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 11 Nov 84 p 2

[Editorial: "A Rumor Regarding Something Unusual in North Korea -- Its Moves Prior to North-South Contacts Are Not Usual"]

[Text] Even though it is impossible to grasp what is really going on, we and our neighboring countries, except Red China and the Soviet Union, are keeping suspicious and strained eyes on Pyongyang.

It would be correct to say that, if "something unusual" really happened in North Korea, Beijing and Moscow, though they must have grasped its cause early on, have "keenly watched" its development. Some time this month, a rumor regarding "something unusual" in North Korea drew cautious international attention. However, a couple of indications relating to the rumor were seen last year and this past October.

A brief blackout of Tokyo-Pyongyang telex communications, such as occurred on the afternoon of 7 November, can take place frequently. However, a delegation of North Korea's Liaison Committee With Foreign Countries, which was scheduled to visit Japan, abruptly cancelled its trip on 8 November. Furthermore, on the same day, Pyongyang radio repeated the same news program every hour, from 1300 to 1600. This is "something unusual," and made it possible to sense something unusual in the central control organ of the Workers Party.

Japanese authorities speculated that it is quite possible that, from late October to early November, Kim Il-song held secret talks with a high-ranking Red Chinese figure. Around this time, Kim Yong-nam, North Korea's foreign minister, suddenly visited the Soviet Union and met Foreign Minister Gromyko. North Korea's ambassador in the Soviet Union was called back to Pyongyang.

It is difficult to judge what happened in the dictatorial regime of the close society, and how it concluded. In view of various indications, however, it cannot be ruled out that "something unusual," if it really took place, was possibly an incident not confined to a debate over a policy, but connected with its personal cult or the system of inheritance of power. At the same time, it can be speculated that, with regard to "something unusual," North Korea may have been needed to "explain its background" to Red China and the Soviet Union, its two allies, and to request their "concession."

To present one possible scenario, Kim Chong-il, who had hastened the assumption of power while seeking a pro-Soviet hard line, may have faced a counter-move by Kim Il-song, who has been interested in a pro-Chinese open policy in recent years. It has been learned belatedly that, after returning to Pyongyang from his visit to Red China in June of last year, Kim Chong-il criticized the "Deng Xiaoping-Hu Yaobang line" as "revisionist" and that, to pacify Red China, which was infuriated at such a criticism, Kim Il-song rebuked Kim Chong-il and ordered him to make a "visit of apology" to Beijing in August. It was also speculated that Kim Chong-il's insanity was behind the Rangoon incident, and this put Kim Il-song in an awkward position.

To what extent will "something unusual," if it really took place in North Korea's power structure, affect North-South economic talks scheduled for 15 November and the subsequent North-South Red Cross talks? This is a matter of our realistic concern. Studying the ripple-effects "something unusual" will have on North-South relations and the situation in this situation in this region is an important task. The factors causing deep-rooted trouble in North Korean politics are directly connected with economic difficulties and frustration regarding the policy toward the South and diplomacy.

We express grave and keen interest in whether a rumor on "something unusual" in North Korea has grounds or a basis, in its ripple-effects, and in Kim Il-song's intentions.

COLLEGE ASKS POLICE TO HELP END DISTURBANCES

SK130045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Nov 84 p 8

[Excerpt] Taejon -- Hannam College here yesterday requested police assistance to help quell student disturbances. The college is the second school to call in police to help settle campus disturbances this year. Police entered the Seoul National University (SNU) campus on Oct. 24 at the request of the school authorities to restore campus order shattered by disturbances. The police withdrew from the SNU campus the next day. In a telephone request to the Taejon police station, Oh Hae-chin, dean of the college, said student demonstrators had destroyed campus property and "expelled" officials from the school. The request was made at 2:30 p.m. Oh said he was requesting police help because the situation had worsened beyond his control. He also said all the academic and administrative functions of the school had been paralyzed because of the student disturbances. The Taejon police said they were making preparations for sending police onto the college campus at the request of the school. About 70 students began to demonstrate on the campus around 11 a.m., demanding the resignation of the college dean. They swarmed into damaged facilities there. Around 2 p.m. about 50 students seized the dean's office and staged a sit-in. They said they will continue the sit-in until the college dean resigns. All the faculty members and administrative officials moved out of the campus when the students rioted. Telephone lines at the campus were said to have been disconnected by the students. Classes were suspended because of the disturbances.

YONSEI STUDENTS DECIDE TO END CLASS BOYCOTT

SK110112 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Nov 84 p 8

[Excerpt] Yonsei University students yesterday ended their boycott of classes and decided to attend lectures beginning tomorrow. Most students of 12 out of the university's 13 colleges except the Nursing College joined the class boycott which started last Wednesday to press the early release of Song Yong-kil, leader of the school Student Council. Song, who was led away last Monday by police for questioning, was released last Wednesday evening at the request of the school authorities. But, the students continued the boycott until yesterday when the attendance ratio stood at about 15 percent.

Meanwhile, about 30 students from the Yonglin campus of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies ended their month-long rally on the university's Seoul campus Friday, school officials said yesterday.

TOURIST PLANE FLIES DIRECTLY FROM BEIJING

SK120103 Seoul YONHAP in English 0053 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (OANA-YONHAP) -- A Swissair DC-10, with 148 tourists aboard, flew into Seoul Sunday afternoon from Beijing, China. The chartered jet is the first passenger plane to fly the route between the two capital cities. The Swiss tourists aboard will sightsee throughout the country before leaving for Taipei, Taiwan, on Wednesday. Swissair reportedly is planning to start a flight service between Zurich and Seoul early next year.

PHNOM PENH COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S REELECTION

BK130119 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Station commentary: "The Diabolical King Has Once Again Ascended the Throne"]

[Text] On 7 November 1984, Reagan was reelected president for a second term despite the fact that peace-loving world public opinion and nations condemn and despise him. Diabolical King Reagan has already spent 4 years enthroned in the White House from where he ruled the roost, threatening the peace-loving spirit of mankind and creating grave tension in the world. What has Reagan done and what will he do after being reelected for a second term? During the past 4 years world public opinion has seen Reagan to be a most bellicose and power-crazy person. It is well known that Reagan used to be a film star and was best in murderous roles.

Thus, when he became president, Reagan quickly turned fiction into fact, perpetrating insane crimes, destroying the peace and security of mankind, and causing the most serious world tension ever known. It is recalled that when Reagan was elected 4 years ago, he boasted that he would make every effort to seek peace for mankind, including the American people. In fact, Reagan's peace was simply demagogic propaganda aimed at covering up his insane, adventurous, and warlike policy. It is Reagan's true evil nature that pursues aggressive policies in an attempt to impose domination in the form of neocolonialism on others and oppose the movements for national liberation, independence, and nonalignment by fostering the fascist and dictatorial regimes in Chile, South Korea, and other regions for use as tools in implementing the U.S. neocolonialist policy. Reagan has pursued a carrot-and-stick policy, that is, using violent threats and intimidation together with persuasive tricks in order to buy others' support in a demagogic way. He has resorted to every evil and barbarous scheme in order to incite assassination and coup d'etat. He sent the Yankee puppets to invade and illegally occupy Grenada and dispatched special naval forces to encircle and threaten Cuba and Nicaragua and to oppose the El Salvadorean revolutionary forces. Under the pretext of so-called superpowers' forces, Reagan backed Israel in penetrating Lebanon in order to oppose the Lebanese progressive forces and the Palestinian forces, and to pose a direct threat to Syria. He has also intensified collusion with Pakistan in opposing the Afghan and Indian peoples.

Ignoring the security of the people in Southeast Asia, Reagan has strengthened collusion with the Chinese hegemonist-expansionists in their overt opposition to the three Indochinese countries. Moreover, Reagan himself has personally pursued confrontation against the Soviet Union, the socialist community, and the revolutionary movements in the world. A noteworthy point is that Reagan has implemented a policy of pushing mankind into the most horrible danger of nuclear war unpardonable by mankind. Upon assumption of power, Reagan created many military bases -- a total of 1,500 bases -- in 32 states in order to contain and isolate the Soviet Union and the socialist community as well as to gain military supremacy over the Soviet Union. In pursuing his bellicose policy, Reagan has paid no attention to the Soviet Union's peaceful proposals and refused to ratify the agreement on banning the use of nuclear weapons or totally abolishing nuclear weapons signed between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Moreover, Reagan himself has hindered the Geneva talks and stubbornly refused to stop deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe. Reagan has promoted the production of new strategic weapons, nuclear weapons of all types, strategic aircraft, and submarines equipped with all types of nuclear weapons, and prepared for an arms race in space. This is why every year, Reagan has pressured Congress to approve his military budget at levels unprecedented in U.S. history.

Another noteworthy point is that the Reagan administration's arms race policy is not only an attempt to gain military supremacy over the Soviet Union but also a way to kill two birds with one stone, that is, to weaken the Soviet Union economically, thus enabling the Reagan administration to easily smash socialism and dominate the world with a free rein. However, peace-loving peoples throughout the world have kept a close watch on and have risen up to struggle against and condemn Reagan's warlike policy. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union and the socialist community have pledged resolutely to struggle and be ready to oppose this policy of gaining military supremacy and have restored the military balance.

The Kampuchean people in particular and the three Indochinese peoples in general, together with peace-loving peoples throughout the world, always side with the Soviet Union's policy of peace. We demand that Reagan immediately put an end to all erroneous acts he committed in the past and instead live with mankind on the principles of peaceful coexistence, which will benefit mankind and the American people. In particular, Reagan must end the nuclear arms race by following the example set by the Soviet Union which has promised not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Moreover, Reagan should also normalize Soviet-U.S. relations because the Soviet Union is the bulwark of peace. The peace-loving revolutionary currents in the world are in the ascendant and on the offensive. They have united as one and pledged to be ready to retaliate against all aggressive maneuvers of the peace-destroyers. Peace and justice will certainly win!

SPK: 'HUNDREDS' OF SON SANN TROOPS SURRENDER

BK101226 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1107 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 10 -- Hundreds of officers and men of Son Sann's battalions 221, 202 and 218 rallied to the revolutionary administration on October 25-30. The returnees included the whole of the operation command and all the commanders of battalions 221 and 202. These Thai-based "Khmer Sereika" forces had infiltrated into the provinces of Pursat, Battambang and Kompong Chhnang for sabotage activities.

Right on their arrival on October 24, they were surrounded and attacked by the population and the local armed forces. The whole of the operation command and all the commanders of battalions 221 and 202, and hundreds of men of the three battalions reported themselves to the revolutionary administration, bringing along hundreds of guns. The returnees were warmly received by the local authorities and population. Many of them have already found their families. A number of the returnees have volunteered to go and talk to mates who are still hiding in the jungle.

VODK REPORTS ON DEGA-FULRO ATTACKS IN LAOS

BK061559 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Between 4 and 8 September, Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy north of (Buan Hoa) village, (Buan Hoa) commune, and in (Peak Nong) Province on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield, killing two, wounding one, and seizing an M-16 rifle. On 11 and 12 September, Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers north of (Pho Na) hill and at (Peam O Ngao), killing one, wounding two, and seizing an AK. Between 16 and 20 September, Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers at (O G'lo) and at (O Peam Toek Ku), killing two and wounding one. Between 26 and 29 September, Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Le Duan soldiers at (O Vei) and west of (O Ongko Leav), killing two, wounding one, and seizing an AK. In sum, on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas killed or wounded 12 Le Duan Vietnamese enemy soldiers.

THAILAND CHARGED WITH AIRSPACE VIOLATION

BK120453 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] For nearly a month after the Thai reactionary troops herded the people of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, to Thung Khima in Thailand, they have gone further down the road of committing brutal crimes against the Lao people. They have conducted daily patrols and strictly restricted the people's activities in traveling and making a living. For example, the people have been prevented from raising cattle, horses, and elephants. More serious still, they have fired artillery shells on the ricefields belonging to the people of the three villages.

At 1055 on 9 November, they sent H-34 aircraft to fly many kilometers deep inside Lao territory, thus openly violating the LPDR's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Persecution of Villagers

BK091453 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] The Lao people forcibly evacuated in October from the three villages by Thai ultrarightist reactionary troops and sent to live in Thung Khima in Thailand are suffering bitter hardship as a result of intensified pressure, oppression, and persecution by the Thai authorities. Local villagers of Ban Savang told our correspondent: After sending troops to attack and occupy the three Lao villages -- Ban Nai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang -- and after herding the Lao people to live in the Thung Khima area, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have still not yet given up their dark scheme of occupying the three villages and imposing Thai citizenship on the Lao people. They have dispatched Thai officials to instigate the Lao people to follow them to Thailand, resorting to all deceitful propaganda tactics as well as pressure.

Whenever Thai officials enter the Thung Khima Center, they instruct the inhabitants in the center to tell foreign visitors that the three villages belong to Thailand.

The villagers of Ban Savang also said: The ultrarightist reactionaries have set up camps and guard posts at the foot of the Kieu Nokseo mountains and have blockaded and checked the Lao people's travel. The Thai troops have prevented them even from going to reap their harvest and raise cattle in Lao territory. Worse still, the Thai military authorities have followed the movements of those refusing to be evacuated by them, thus preventing them from contacting each other. Moreover, they have resorted to bribery by sending illegal traders to buy the people's precious property and domestic animals in the hope of making the Lao people poor and bankrupt. Meanwhile, they have sown discord among the Lao people, in an attempt to create misunderstanding and suspicion among them.

PAPERS COMMENT ON REELECTION OF REAGAN

NATION REVIEW Editorial

BK080415 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 8 Nov 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Reagan May Get Tougher"]

[Text] The American presidential election was like a "David and Goliath" B-movie in which David forgot to bring his slingshot. President Ronald Reagan waltzed through the election conceding only Walter Mondale's home state of Minnesota and the District of Columbia. Challenger Mondale of the Democratic Party had consistently been saying that the pollsters could be wrong but in this case the pollsters did commit a big error of commission.

However, there are many lessons that future American presidential candidates will learn from this one. It will be a long, long time before another candidate chooses a woman as a running mate and, even then, there will be thorough scrutiny of the past. There will also be some serious rethinking about TV debates between candidates. The first debate was given to Mondale unanimously by academics; as for the second, some of them scored a few points for Reagan. But Reagan, being a film actor, seems to have projected himself to the public through the camera more forcefully than Mondale.

By his thumping victory, Reagan has given himself a lot of latitude to make changes in the domestic and foreign policies which he has followed. Domestically, he has never been very clear as to what he was going to do about the \$200 billion deficit but we think that the overvalued dollar cannot be kept at this level. In his relation towards the Soviet Union, Reagan is unlikely to become very flexible. He has said that the ball is in the Soviet court and he will very likely leave it there and expect overtures to come from Moscow.

Thailand, along with other countries of East Asia, will be happy to live with another four years of Reagan administration. While his landslide victory may have given Reagan a lot of latitude, it also gives him the leeway to make some tough decisions and Israel may get worried about the possibility that he will back his Middle East peace plan with a lot of muscle.

One factor that must be considered, however, is Reagan's age. A few days after his second inauguration -- on Feb 6 next year, to be exact -- he will be 74 years old; and that means that when he finishes his second term in the White House he will be nearly 78. Age did not become an issue in the campaign, but Reagan himself may think about that issue. And it is quite possible that he may retire during the end of his second term giving Vice President George Bush a chance to campaign from the White House.

BANGKOK POST Comments

BK080419 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Nov 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Why U.S. Chose Reagan's Road"]

[Text] Perhaps more than anything else, a nation needs a sense of stability. Only with stability can ideas blossom, economies grow and ordinary people have the confidence to plan for the future.

Perhaps this is a major reason why Ronald Reagan has been re-elected President of the United States. The U.S., a country that moves so quickly that it sometimes looks for immediate history rather than a considered opinion of its past, has perhaps decided to slow down and take stock. The United States is a country that needs a breathing space. Another four years may be just the time it needs.

Even by America's helter-skelter pace, the last 20 years of presidential politics have flown past at lightning -- and unsettling -- speed. John F. Kennedy's shortened term of office; Lyndon Johnson's convincing victory in 1964 followed by his decision not to run in 1968; Richard Nixon's squeaky victory in '68; his '72 humiliation of George McGovern followed by his own Watergate humiliation; Gerald Ford's failure to maintain office in '76 at the hands of a Jimmy Carter who was in turn wiped out by Reagan in '80. Where then has been the continuity, the stability?

Obviously many Americans do not favour Reagan's particular brand of politics or policies; a basically conservative stand on international and domestic issues that encompasses opposition to a nuclear weapons freeze as unverifiable; a belief that the Soviet Union and its allies are trying to spread communism throughout the Western Hemisphere; efforts at home to amend the Constitution to require the government to balance the budget. The President also advocates free trade, the outlawing of abortion and voluntary prayer in schools.

But for those who do not favour this mixed bag of ideas and ideals, was the alternative as presented by the Democratic Party sufficient to win their vote ... or to risk another unsettling four-year change of direction? The answer today, and undoubtedly through most of the campaign, has been: No.

If we accept the premise that American voters were looking for a period of stability, then the campaign road that Mondale pursued could hardly have been worse. His constant jumping from one minority group to another in an attempt to win their endorsement had an unsettling effect on the voter. Possibly his worst move in this direction was the choice of Geraldine Ferraro as vice-presidential running mate. Vice President George Bush may be dull, but his record is sound, his experience long. If stability and a sense of confidence is the will of the people, it is hard to think of a worse choice for high office than someone who like Ms Ferraro, was elected to the House of Representatives only in 1978. Whatever way you cut it, the choice of Ferraro was a political mistake. It may not have cost Mondale the election but it certainly didn't help.

And this leads to one final point: the way in which the president is chosen. The primary system is a fine idea: the concept of the man meeting the people and people making their choice. The reality, however, is that the system has gone out of control. It is patently nonsense that a candidate's chances of nomination can be affected -- perhaps even terminally so -- by a poor showing in the New Hampshire primary right at the start of election year.

Such is the nature of the U.S. American presidential beast, that we can safely assume that some Washington pundits will soon -- if they have not done so already -- be speculating as to the candidates for 1988. That is not the road to stability.

STRATEGIC HILL RETAKEN FROM SRV FORCES

BK100149 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 10 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] Thai troops have re-taken a strategic hill on the Thai-Kampuchean frontier in Surin from Vietnamese forces and established a base there as a springboard to launch mop-up operations against remnants of the intruders, Army officers said yesterday.

Second Army Region Deputy Commander Maj Gen Bunchai Dithakun said that Thai troops had erected a national flag on the peak of the hill, about two kms from the frontier, and were continuing to search for remaining Vietnamese troops.

Assistant Army Secretary Col Anuson Kritsanaserani said that Hill 424 fell to Thai infantry troops and border patrol police troops last Thursday following an air attack on the Vietnamese. The Vietnamese retreated to Prik and Kbal Samar mountain passes on the Thai-Khmer border and rallied their troops there, Col Anuson said. "It is now clear that the Thai territory is in our control," the spokesman said.

A BPP troop was killed in the operation to seize the hill, about 1.5 kms east of Taweng Village in Bua Chet Sub-district, and 18 others were reported missing, he said. But Thai troops found a BPP trooper who lost his way during the height of fighting with Vietnamese intruders last Monday, he said. The BPP trooper was seriously wounded, he added.

Field military sources in Surin said that several divisions of Vietnamese troops were still deployed along the border opposite Bua Chet Subdistrict. The Vietnamese also exchanged artillery fire with Thai gunners who had to move around because their locations could usually be identified.

Over the past two days, L-26 patrol aircraft of the Surin-based 26th Air Wing flew over the border areas to try to locate the artillery positions of the Vietnamese, according to the sources, who added that the Thai pilots could not fly too close to the frontier as their aircraft would have been vulnerable to Vietnamese gunfire.

Thai villagers in the sub-district will today hold rallies in all the tambons to demonstrate their protest against the Vietnamese intrusion last Monday. About 10,000 people are expected to join the demonstration.

PRASONG COMMENTS ON LAO BORDER DISPUTE

BK100813 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 10 Nov 84 p 5

[Text] Secretary General of National Security Council Sqd Ldr Prasong Sunsiri yesterday said the Thai-Laotian border dispute could be solved by using the watershed line. Sqd Ldr Prasong told reporters during a fact-finding tour yesterday with representatives from International Red Cross Committee (ICRC) that Thailand removed its troops from the three disputed villages of Ban Klang, Mai and Sawang because it wanted to reduce tension along the border. "We do not mix the three-village with other issues. It is a minor matter. Our economic relations continue. We still buy electricity from Laos, which is their major source of foreign exchange," he added. He said that the Thai-Laotian border was not sealed off so the Laotian people could continue their trading with Thai people.

More than 1,000 Thai villagers were evacuated from the three troubled villages to Ban Huai Yang last month. The plot of land where the villagers have settled down covers about 1,000 rai near Bo Bia village. He said that some Laotian leaders deliberately worked against the principles of UN Charter by continuing to shell Thai territory. "We try to be constructive by thinking of the Laotian people, not the Vietnamese or other countries," he said.

'OVER 1,000' LAO MOVED INTO DISPUTED VILLAGES

BK120236 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 12 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] Uttaradit -- Laotian soldiers have occupied three disputed border villages opposite this northern province and moved in over 1,000 villagers to settle there, an informed source said yesterday. The source said the three villages -- Ban Mai, Ban Klang and Ban Sawang -- have been taken over by Laotians since early this month.

Earlier 151 families of Thai villages, numbering 1,024 people were moved out of the three villages to Ban Nong Phai Kae, about five km from the Thai-Laotian border and in the south of Ban Bo Bia after which Laotian authorities immediately moved in their troops, the source added.

The source said the Thai side has adjusted the route of a road to be constructed near the three disputed villages simultaneously with a change of military forces which will provide protection to the construction team. The source described Laotian action in moving its villagers into the disputed villages as a violation of the Thai sovereignty since the dispute over the villages has yet to be settled between the two countries.

The source said the military was preparing information to be submitted to the Foreign Ministry for further action since "we still regard the three villages as part of Thailand." The source said the Thai side, however, wanted to solve the dispute through peaceful means.

GENERAL ATHIT VISITS TROOPS IN PROBLEM AREAS

Visits Lampang, Chiang Mai

BK091354 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] According to a report from the Public Relations Department's reporter, General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander and Army commander in chief yesterday visited the soldiers at the Pratupha Special Warfare Unit in Ngao District, Lampang Province. After reviewing the troops, Gen Athit received a briefing on the role and duty of the 3d Special Warfare Battalion set up by the Army in 1968 to train soldiers in special warfare for suppression of communist terrorists and enemies of the nation. When it was first set up, the battalion had its headquarters in Nan Province. It was later moved to Lampang, where it has remained until the present.

Later in the afternoon, the supreme commander visited the Chom Thong agricultural office in Chom Thong District, Chiang Mai Province. The project is under the Operations Center of the Office of the Supreme Commander. The office was founded in 1978 and the government assigned it the task of developing 12,000 rai of land for resettlement by war veterans, Army reservists, and poor farmers. Each family is allotted 10 rai of land. There are now 334 families belonging to the settlement.

The supreme commander also visited the 327 Special Task Force unit in Muang District, Chiang Mai Province. The unit was set up to provide security for the eastern area of the northern part, to oversee the border line, and to suppress outlawed elements threatening national security, particularly those related to narcotics. The unit's past performance has been satisfactory.

Visits Burmese Border

BK100242 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 10 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] Ma Hong Son -- Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek yesterday visited border patrol policemen who have fought against the guerrilla forces of the Shan United Army (SUA) of Khun Sa recently.

Gen Athit was accompanied by Assistant Army Chief-of-Staff Lt Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun and Commander of the Third Army Region Lt Gen Thiap Kromsuriya. He later told reporters in Chiang Mai that Thai Government forces are now in control of the terrain where they clashed with the SUA guerrillas over the weekend.

One Thai ranger was killed and about 30 others wounded in the fighting with the guerrillas occupying a stronghold in an area known as Ban Mok Champae near Ban Huaiha in Tambon Hok Champa of Muang District in Mae Hong Son.

Gen Athit yesterday visited the headquarters of the Border Patrol Police Unit 106 here whose members were involved in the fighting. He later visited some of the wounded border patrol policemen and rangers of the Army hospital in Kawila Camp and Suandok Hospital in Chiang Mai. The Thai forces reportedly captured some heroin refineries after overrunning the stronghold of the SUA guerrillas. Gen Athit yesterday also ordered nine of the soldiers who were seriously wounded to be flown into Bangkok to be treated at Phra Mongkutklao Hospital.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON PREM-ATHIT RIFT, ECONOMY

Interior Minister Comments

BK091443 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] The interior minister believes that prior to staging a strike, the labor unions should first try to reach a settlement over the baht devaluation through negotiations. Following is the statement given to newsmen by Interior Minister General Sitthi Chirarot:

[Begin Sitthi recording] We should not be unduly worried by everything. If we remain calm, things will get better.

[Question] Will there be a coup d'etat?

[Answer] I really hate this word. I have hated it ever since I was in the military. Things have changed now. We should not worry our fellow Thai by bringing up this word. I don't think that there will be a coup d'etat. There is no reason for it. Besides, the people do not want it. It is not in line with the administrative system we are aspiring for. Under the democratic system, there are many other options we can take, and we must not resort to the use of force to pressure others. I think it is obsolete now.

[Question] Three or four labor unions are now trying to do something. They also are calling for a government change. They are willing to have their movement used as a cause for staging a coup. The military, however, has stated that it will not get involved in the issue. Will the Interior Ministry be able to settle the issue?

[Answer] I will not get involved either. It is no use to talk to people who are not sensible. We have put forward officials for negotiations with them, including some from the Labor Department as well as from state enterprises concerned. They have already made an explanation. I think we should listen to reason. [end recording]

Spokesman on Devaluation

BK100654 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Nov 84 p 18

[Text] Thailand stands to gain from financial stability as a result of the devaluation of the baht, government spokesman Trairong Suwankhiri said yesterday. Dr Trairong, himself an economist, said he has proposed to the government that the Bank of Thailand reduce the interest rate since there would be no more devaluation in the future because of the floating exchange rate.

The interest rate reduction, he said, would offset adverse effects on importers of raw materials and semi-finished products. He said commercial banks bringing in foreign capital for domestic lending had to charge higher interest rates because of the risk of a devaluation. He said banks and financial institutions have welcomed the devaluation because the new floating exchange rate would create financial stability that benefits the economy.

Meanwhile, senior government officials went on the air again last night to defend the devaluation. The officials included the National Statistics Office secretary-general, Labour Department chief Chamnan Potchana and Bank of Thailand representative Chaiwat Wibunsawat.

Prem Meets With Ministers

BK10112 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 10 Nov 84 p 32

[Excerpt] Political parties in the coalition jointly pledged to take full responsibility for any unfavorable consequences of the devaluation of the baht.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon reportedly invited representatives of political parties in the coalition government for a meeting at his Sisao Thewet residence on Thursday evening and it was agreed that the coalition parties as a whole, not any individual, would be fully responsible for any consequences of the move.

The prime minister's advisory team was reportedly invited for a session with Gen Prem at the Government House yesterday morning.

At 9 a.m. today three Democrat ministers -- Public Health Minister Marut Bannak and his deputy Thoetphong Chaayanan and Science, Technology and Energy Minister Damrong Latthaphiphat -- visited Gen Prem at his home. They stayed for about half an hour. After the meeting Marut told reporters that he and his deputy had not discussed a cabinet reshuffle and that he had gone to see Gen Prem to ensure his good health.

Damrong said that he had come to follow-up on the baht devaluation and to seek ways to explain the issue more clearly to the general public. He also said that there was no discussion about reconvening parliament. He also said that in discussions about the U.S. elections Gen Prem had appreciated this expression of "true democracy." "Mondale had shown good spirit and Thailand should take this as an example to follow," Damrong quoted the prime minister as saying.

Mr Wathanyu na Thalang, who headed the advisory team, said after yesterday's meeting that Gen Prem was reported on the general situation including the value of the baht after the devaluation that the system has begun to take shape as the value of the baht was at a realistic rate of less than 27 baht for a U.S. dollar. Mr Wathanyu described the political situation as normal. Cabinet members were in full harmony while the relations between the prime minister and the Armed Forces remained unchanged, he said.

Another member of the prime minister's advisory team, Dr Saeng Sanguanruang, said he reported Gen Prem that because of the advance sales of sugar and the baht devaluation, next year the country will gain an additional revenue of 750 million baht. As a result, sugarcane planters will get 25 baht more for selling a ton of sugarcane.

Concerning an attempt by the Chat Thai Party to call for an extraordinary parliamentary session which was said to have been supported by some senators, Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office Kramon Thongthammachat said in an interview with the press yesterday that the government would hold a meeting with the parliamentary Co-ordinating Committee on Monday to consider the matter.

Asked whether he thought parliament should be reopened to debate the devaluation, Dr Kramon said he personally believed it would be good if the matter was discussed in parliament. However, because of the present political atmosphere the government did not favour a special session, he said. Dr Kramon expressed confidence that the country's financial situation would be improved in three months.

Athit Pledges No Coup

BK120114 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Nov 84 p 1

[By Soemsuk Kasitipradit]

[Text] Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek pledged yesterday he will not stage a coup against the government and said he respects Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

Army sources told the BANGKOK POST yesterday Gen Athit gave the assurance to about 50 Army commanders at a meeting he called at the Capital Security Command on Saturday. Among those present were Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan, Assistant Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Mana Rattanakoset, First Army Commander Lt-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, First Division Commander Maj-Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi and Second Cavalry Division Commander Maj-Gen Ariya Ukhokit. The sources, who attended the meeting, said Gen Athit wanted to inform the officers of political developments in the wake of the baht devaluation and the effects the fiscal move would have on the military.

The sources dismissed reports that Gen Athit had placed all combat units in Bangkok on alert awaiting his orders and said the reopening of parliament was not discussed. One source said the meeting was necessary to inform the commanders of Gen Athit's stand towards the prime minister in order to prevent confusion as to whom they should take orders from.

While Gen Athit insists the prime minister should reshuffle his cabinet and reverse the devaluation, the sources said he was giving his views as a senator and had no malicious intention to pressure Gen Prem. They also said Gen Athit did not discuss the reopening of parliament with the commanders.

An extraordinary session of parliament seems unlikely despite the claims of Deputy Chat Thai Party leader Col Phon Roengprasotwit that he has enough names for his petition, they said. Most senators, they said, had not signed the Chat Thai-initiated motion and there had been no "green light" from the "top" to support the opposition's move. Gen Athit, who is also a senator, said on Saturday night he had not signed the motion. Col Phon yesterday claimed he had 192 signatures, including those of several senators and 10-12 National Democracy Party MP's, which was more than sufficient to effect the special session. Party leader Maj-Gen Praman Adireksan, he said, would submit the motion to parliamentary President Dr Ukrit Mongkhonawin today.

According to a source, an Army general who visited Gen Prem yesterday to discuss the special session said the move was doomed if it failed to win the prime minister's backing.

Athit Appeals for Peace, Unity

BK110224 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek appealed for peace and unity to solve the country's problems yesterday. Gen Athit returned from Chiang Mai yesterday and attended a wedding, a gathering of unionists and a reunion of Class 7 of the pre-cadet school of Chulachomklao Military Academy last night.

He was in Nakhon Ratchasima on Wednesday when he denounced the baht devaluation in a television broadcast and threatened to end his support of the government.

Addressing unionists at a seminar organised by Internal Security Operations Command, Gen Athit said the country needed peace and order to meet problems and external threats. He said he would stand by to serve the country to the best of his ability and with his own life.

Meanwhile, Deputy Army Chief-of-Staff Lt-Gen Chaowalit Yongchaiyut said the political situation had returned to normal. Lt-Gen Chaowalit said the supreme commander and Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon were still talking to each other every day since Gen Athit television appearance. "I believe they can compromise," he said.

Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff Gen Pathom Soemsin, one of the five signatories in a letter calling for a cabinet reshuffle, said the move was intended to avert a political crisis. Military leaders, he said, were afraid Gen Prem would lose his post in a crisis. He said four of the five signatories pledged their loyalty to Gen Prem on Thursday. Air Force chief ACM Praphan Thypatemi, who also signed in the letter, did not show up at the meeting.

Prem Defends Baht Devaluation

BK120713 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon this morning arrived for work at Government House as usual. Before attending the weekly meeting of the council of economic ministers, the prime minister granted an interview to reporters during which he reiterated that the government's decision on the baht devaluation was carried out following a very careful study and the government believed that the measure would be to the advantage of the people, particularly the farmers.

He noted that the baht is now fluctuating against the U.S. dollar in line with the floating system used by several countries. He admitted that impact from the devaluation can also be felt, but concerned authorities both from the government and the private sector are trying their best to cushion the impact and relieve the situation.

Commenting on the suggestions from the military, the prime minister said both the government and the military share an identical view -- that is, they are both concerned over the impact of the move on the general public. He said as the impact is inevitable, all parties concerned must try to solve problems that arise. The prime minister said the government understands and has sympathy for the military over their suggestions. He believed cooperation is needed to cushion the impact and improve the general situation. The military, he said, is equipped with several facilities to help the people on this matter. He said there should be no problem as both the government and the military share an identical view.

Athit Reverses Demand

BK120845 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 12 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek has stepped down in his confrontation with the government and withdrawn his demand for a cabinet reshuffle. He also appears to have withdrawn his support for a reconvening of parliament, dashing the opposition Chat Thai Party hope of censuring the government over its economic policy.

Speaking at the Capital Security Command this morning, Gen Athit called only for the government to revise its monetary policy to relieve the plight and hardship of the people. The call came amid reports that Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon had invited Gen Athit for a meeting at Government House tomorrow to hear a clarification on the baht devaluation. Economic ministers and permanent secretaries of state of concerned ministries would attend the meeting, sources said.

Speaking for the first time since his dramatic appearance on television last Wednesday, Gen Athit said there was neither rift nor confrontation between the military and the government. "It was all misunderstanding and speculation on the part of others," he maintained. He described the move by some senators and the opposition Chat Thai Party members to reconvene the parliament as being unnecessary, saying "talking would not help solve anything."

In a reversal of his earlier tough stand on the cabinet reshuffle, he said that he did not wish to see any minister forced out but merely wanted the monetary policy to be readjusted. If the policy could be readjusted without a reshuffle, "then it is a good sign," he said.

Gen Athit said that the military did not want to pressure the government or to topple anybody but merely suggested that if there was no other way out "then this would be the only choice left (to reshuffle)." "What we said was only an expression of our idea in a democratic way. This should not be interpreted as a pressure on the government."

"If we wanted to pressure the government, we would not speak but would have acted," he said. He said the situation had now been eased and things were going to improve very soon. Saying that he had been in constant contact with the prime minister, the Army commander-in-chief added that "the time has come for all of us to push aside stubbornness and to make things clear to the people." He said that it was a national problem that needed help from all quarters to solve.

Gen Athit said he went on television last week with the intention of airing the grievances of the people affected by the devaluation, and to make this known to the government. He said he spoke sincerely in a straightforward manner and strongly believed that the prime minister was a very reasonable person who would listen. He said he merely wanted the government to acknowledge that what it had done had brought hardship and trouble to the people, and find ways to help them.

Gen Athit said that there was no rift between the military and the government as many speculated. He admitted that there was some disagreement in ideas but said that it was normal if reasons were heeded. He said that personally he still respected the prime minister.

He described the conflict in ideas as normal even at meetings of top military leaders. "It is democratic to have different ideas, it was not serious."

When asked to comment on the move to reconvene as extraordinary session of parliament, Gen Athit made it clear that it was unnecessary as he thought that the government was reasonable and was trying to remedy the situation. "I don't see how talking and arguing could help." He said that the military would come up soon with its suggestions for the government to adjust the monetary policy. Gen Athit's softened stand is expected to crush opposition efforts for an extraordinary session of parliament.

Athit Comments on Government

BK121307 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1100 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Press conference with Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek at the Capital Security Command; carried on the "Program for Motherland" feature -- questions by unidentified reporters -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] How long do you think it will take to solve the problem?

[Answer] Until we have heard all the opinions. We will consult with our academicians for some time before we can express our attitude. I think once we have announced the new value of our currency, it is rather difficult to revive the previous value. However, we must help each other gradually improve the situation. I believe that the government has officials who are capable of correcting things. In any event, they should acknowledge that the devaluation has caused problems which we must try to solve. We must do that because the people are not satisfied. We are not taking advantage of an opportunity which can cause more trouble. Since the government listens to our opinions, we must cooperate with the government to bring back normalcy. We cannot act stubbornly because we are dealing with the affairs of the country. We must be patient. The only thing I want to see is that all parties listen to opinions of others and that they consult with each other on how to solve the problem. We cannot work separately. We must help each other.

I believe that the prime minister is a rational person. I have known him for a long time, not just a few days.

[Question] The Senate recommended that the issue be brought to the parliament... [question interrupted]

[Answer] Since the government has heard all the opinions and is trying to solve the problem, I do not think that there is any need to do that. We should try to solve the problem first. Speaking and arguing cannot solve any problem and would not be beneficial to anyone. We must try to act first. It will not take time since the government has already begun listening to various opinions.

[Question] You have already talked to the prime minister?

[Answer] I talk with him all the time. But we need some time to consider what other reasons people have. Since we are dealing with this sort of work, we must listen to what other people have to say. It should be good that our opinions have been accepted for consideration. I cannot foresee any problems. Things are beginning to improve.

[Question] When was the last time you talked to him?

[Answer] I talk with him every day.

[Question] You both understand each other?

[Answer] It is not a matter of misunderstanding or conflict as many people think. It is a matter of our work. Personally, we respect each other. However, when it comes to work, we must present our opinions. Our opinions can differ, but it should not mean that we do not respect each other.

Many people speculate that we cannot get along with the government or that we oppose the government. Such a way of thinking is already obsolete and should not exist nowadays. During many meetings with military officers, some came up with suggestions which we do not agree with but we continue to work together. This is the principle of democracy. It is indeed nothing big. It is only a small matter. We understand each other because we are all rational. The prime minister is a rational person. There should not be any problem.

[Question] What about the demand for a cabinet reshuffle?

[Answer] The cabinet reshuffle or the adjustment of policy is not the major problem. That is not our aim. We are not asking the government to do this or that. What I said earlier is that since this is a monetary problem, we must adjust our policy which will result in some changes. However, if the policy can be adjusted without having to change any individual, it is even better. I do not want to sack anyone or eliminate any particular person. Do you understand? We merely said that if nothing can be done to solve the problem, that method might be used. We can adjust the policy without making any change. This is our suggestion. Our main objective is not to change the government. We want to change the monetary policy. You must understand our main objective. We do not have any hatred against the government or against any individual minister. We have never criticized any individual minister. We only made suggestions. We have not forced the government to do anything. Please try to understand this.

[Question] [Words indistinct] the parties joining the government?

[Answer] The prime minister is still in office. The parties in the coalition have to obey the leader of the government. The prime minister can control them. He can talk to them. If they listen to our reasoning, there will not be any problem. The Armed Forces are not stubborn. We gathered opinions of the general public. I visited the battlefields. Our soldiers and policemen are being killed while people are living in poverty and hardship. Worse still, they have to face all these problems. The Armed Forces are shouldering a heavy burden. We have to speak out in a democratic manner. How can they accuse us of having put pressure on the government? If we use pressure, why should we speak? It is right that we speak out. [Words indistinct]. If I do not speak, things will be even worse. I am being blamed for speaking.

Please understand that what I said is good. The prime minister is a good person. He talk with me all the time. When I was in Chiang Mai Province, he talked to me by phone. We have been in constant contact. But I did not reveal this because we were under the process of trying to understand each other's opinions. Since we now understand each other and know our reasons, I must speak, and I think the prime minister will also say something about this matter.

Spokesman Defends Athit

BK121512 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] At 1515 today, Prime Minister's Office Spokesman Trairong Suwannakhiri told newsmen that he had never criticized Supreme Commander and Army Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek for the latter's recent appearance on television to express his view on the baht devaluation because Gen Athit, in his capacity as a senator, has the right to do so. Also as one of the country's well-respected persons [phuyai], Gen Athit can express his concern for the fraternal people who might be affected by the baht devaluation.

The spokesman said that the government never said that the devaluation of the baht currency would not have any negative consequence. However, the government thoroughly considered the pros and cons before deciding to devalue the baht currency.

In particular, the decision made by the government to untie the baht currency from the U.S. dollar and allow its value to fluctuate in accordance with the current market situation will benefit the country's economy in the future. However, these reasons were not explained to the people in time because the decision had to be kept secret and announced suddenly, as generally is done in other countries. As a result, many people do not understand the government, and everybody has the right to question or oppose the government and voice his concern for the people. During the past week, the government and academicians from various institutes have been explaining to the general public the necessity for the devaluation of the baht currency.

Trairong Suwannakhiri said such an attitude expressed by Gen Athit after he listened to the reasons indicates his noble spirit of democracy and enables him to have confidence in Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, who is acting as a pillar of the country's democracy.

Prem, Athit Compromise

BK130158 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] A compromise was apparently worked out between the Prime Minister and Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek which resulted in Gen Athit backing down from his demand, a well-informed military source told the BANGKOK POST yesterday. He said Gen Athit noticeably softened his tone yesterday following a talk with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon over the phone. "This shows that a compromise was worked out between them," he said.

The source said as part of the compromise, the prime minister had agreed to step down if the economic situation did not improve within a period of time as a result of the baht devaluation. No time limit was set for the premier to improve the economy, said the source, adding that should Gen Prem step down for his failure to rectify the economic situation, the Government would collapse accordingly. "Then parliament will have to decide whether they want Gen Prem as the next prime minister and the military will not intervene," the source said.

The source added that another factor from "high above" had helped defuse the tension and averted a showdown between the government and the military.

Athit's Reversal Lauded

BK130152 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] Deputy Interior Minister Wira Musikaphong yesterday praised Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek as "a democratic-minded senior military officer" who listens to other people's reasoning and opinions.

Commenting on the report that Gen Athit had backed down from his demand for Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to reshuffle his cabinet and to put the baht back in its former place, Mr Wira said that the decision indicated that Gen Athit was a "democratic-minded soldier whom I would like to salute." "If other senior military officers were as democratic-minded as Gen Athit, the country's democratic atmosphere will be expanded," he said.

He also expressed the belief that the Chat Thai Party will not be able to convene a special parliamentary session without the support of senators from the military faction.

The government will not initiate the opening of a special session as all problems are being solved and political tension is easing, he said.

Mr Wira also said that a motion reportedly being planned by a group of MP's to call for the prime minister to sack Gen Athit would automatically be dropped if parliament does not reconvene.

When asked whether the current political crisis had stemmed from government action to control illegal oil share activities, Mr Wira said he didn't know as he had not invested in any oil shares. But he said that as long as this government remained in power, all illegal pyramid money games will be stopped.

Army Radio Blasts Government

BK111202 Bangkok First Army Division Radio in Thai 2300 GMT 7 Nov 84

["Siammanusati" program]

[Summary] Good morning, listeners. You probably have realized now that the Finance Ministry's decision to announce the devaluation of the baht currency has caused a lot of problems in the country. However, the government officials concerned have not yet been made aware of the "adverse consequences they brought on the country and people." Our program today will present an article entitled, "The Baht Devaluation -- Good or Bad?", as follows:

Many economic specialists, politicians, and technocrats have agreed that the baht devaluation certainly will have adverse consequences. First, the 17 percent devaluation of the baht currency surely will hatch inflation at the current rate or even higher. In other words, prices of essential commodities will rise, thus affecting the livelihood of "the majority of the people in the country." Although the government has announced several measures to control prices of essential commodities, it will not be able to do anything because it lacks the personnel needed to effectively implement such a plan. "If the majority of the people feel the pain, social and political problems and internal instability will follow." Those who are responsible for the baht devaluation must "be prepared to face the consequences."

Second, the sudden baht devaluation will cause a halt in investment, internal trade, and hoarding practices.

Third, imported goods' prices definitely will increase. Thailand is a developing country that must depend on foreign goods including military equipment. It suffices to say that the baht devaluation "will hinder the development and defense of the country." Those who are responsible for the baht devaluation cannot simply say they will resign if their decision is wrong.

Fourth, after the baht devaluation, the budgets allocated for all agencies and units to finance projects will not be sufficient.

Fifth, the drastic devaluation of the baht currency will automatically increase the foreign debts of the country. It is estimated that both the government and private sectors will have to spend an additional sum of 70,000 million baht to pay back their debts. "The baht devaluation this time has caused the Thai Armed Forces to lose 1,500 million baht from the budget earmarked for development projects."

The statements made by the officials concerned in an attempt to justify the decision were very vague. They seemed to admit that the success of the baht devaluation is not guaranteed. It is unlikely that the country's foreign trade deficit will be eliminated because some people are willing to pay any price for imported goods. So far, we cannot see any concrete evidence of the advantages of the baht devaluation. But its disadvantages are now obvious.

"Every people can tolerate hardships and difficulties to a certain limit. If the people cannot take hardships and difficulties, there will be all kinds of movements which can lead to a big trouble. If that happens, the Armed Forces probably will be unable to do anything but defend the country's sovereignty from external threat. The government will have to deal with any internal situation alone."

KHUKRIT ADVISES PREM ON PARLIAMENT SESSION

BK130214 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 13 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon has dropped the plan to call an extraordinary House session with the aim of pre-empting the military-backed move for the parliamentary session, after consulting with Social Action Party (SAP) leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot Sunday night, informed sources told THE NATION yesterday.

The sources said the premier rang up M.R. Khukrit and told him that it might be a good idea if the government took the initiative to re-convene the house. The premier was also quoted as saying that the military may have mustered enough signatures to qualify a motion sponsored by the opposition Chat Thai Party to open the special session. But the SAP leader scoffed at reports that the military had gathered enough signatures and advised Gen Prem to "stay put."

The sources said the SAP leader had received information that some military senators refused to sign "a piece of paper" being proffered by military lobbyists during a wedding ceremony for Navy Commander-in-Chief Adm Niphon Sirithon's daughter Saturday night. Some of them asked the lobbyists why they wanted the signatures and were dissatisfied with the dubious manner the lobby was being conducted, according to the sources.

Another government source told THE NATION that Gen Prem and Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek held talks Sunday and agreed to a compromise to avert a looming showdown in Parliament. It is believed that the Prem-Athit meeting took place at the premier's Sisao residence after the premier sought the advice of M.R. Khukrit Sunday night. Gen Athit agreed to withdraw the call for a cabinet reshuffle, and the premier showed his willingness and readiness to listen to the views aired by the military on various issues, including the baht devaluation, according to the sources.

The sources added that both sides had agreed that parliament should not be convened now.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH GAMBIA -- The cabinet has approved in principle a Foreign Ministry proposal to establish diplomatic relations with the Republic of Gambia. The Foreign Ministry reported that Thailand and Gambia have a close cooperation on international affairs and the establishment of diplomatic relations with Gambia is in line with the government policy to promote economic and political ties between Thailand and African countries. The Thai Embassy in Dakar, Senegal, will be in charge of diplomatic matters in Gambia after the exchange of ambassadors. [Summary] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 1 Nov 84 BK]

NHAN DAN ON REAGAN'S POLICY DURING 2D TERM

BK091125 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Nov 84

[NHAN DAN 8 November commentary: "What Direction will Reagan's Policy Follow?"]

[Text] Ronald Reagan was finally reelected president of the United States in the 6 November elections, and he will now stay in the White House for a second term. Public opinion was not surprised at this. The U.S. election system forces the people to vote for one or the other of the two candidates of the Republican and Democratic Parties, in other words, a choice between the devil and the deep sea. American voters showed their distaste at the smearing and insulting presidential election campaign. This time only 53.5 percent of eligible voters cast their ballots. The American people were affected by the psychological propaganda campaign launched by the Democratic Party. All these things indicated a trend.

The fact that Reagan was reelected does not mean that the majority of the American people love and place their confidence in him. Under the current political and legal system in the United States, the American people have no real freedom of choice.

Reagan's last term was marked by a series of negative and dangerous events for the future of the United States and the destiny of mankind, especially events stemming from the militarist and bellcoarse policies of the administration he headed. Why, then, did he win the election? It probably because he used two trump cards in his election campaign: One was his boasting about the so-called U.S. economic recovery, and the other was the incitement of narrow-minded nationalism.

It is noteworthy that Reagan's massive propaganda apparatus with costly modern facilities and his acting in making speeches during the election campaign effectively helped Reagan to deceive public opinion. During the campaign Reagan and his advisers skillfully presented fantasies about the economic achievements of his administration, while no less skillfully overlooking various important, unsolved, and stubborn socioeconomic problems. He ballyhooed throughout the United States that the U.S. economy is recovering and the people's daily life is improving, unilaterally applauding himself. An overall look at Reagan's last term however, shows that in reality it is different.

Everyone knows that the U.S. economic recovery is not stable. It is noteworthy that Mr Reagan has tried to create some achievements in the economic recovery to win votes by cutting many public welfare programs he promised 4 years ago. The majority of American workers have learned an expensive lesson on the so-called economic achievements of Reagan. The rate of unemployment is still at a high 8.4 million. The total number of Americans living in poverty reached 34 million, while the federal budget deficit problem is still serious and heading for a stalemate.

Not only has Reagan's policy of high bank interest rates given rise to inflation and unemployment in the United States but it has also affected the interests of U.S. allies abroad. For Reagan, every deceitful trick that might help his stay in the White House would help.

Reagan's election victory was also due to his efforts to stir up parochial nationalism. Over the past 4 years, particularly during the election campaign, Reagan and his camp have bet heavily on the trump card of U.S. strength. He has capitalized on the lingering sentiments of many Americans shocked and saddened by the setbacks of the war of aggression against Vietnam, and still fondly recall the days when the United States held sway in the world.

An unprecedented number of claims about military and diplomatic strength, a position of strength, and the United States remaining to the world's great power to oppose the Soviet threat have been poured out by Reagan and his camp. This has stirred up nationalist sentiments, thus confusing a number of American people and making them believe that Reagan has restored national pride.

Reagan has tried to convince the American people that to pursue the arms race and speed up the deployment of nuclear missiles in Western Europe is to safeguard peace and to make the United States more secure. But Reagan's militaristic policy of frenziedly pursuing the arms race has, in fact, only benefitted various military corporations run by U.S. financial magnates, triggered a fierce arms race, and caused more tension in the world.

Reagan has also told lies considering the fact that the United States is now not as secure as it was in any past stages of history. This is because there are means to retaliate against it should it dare to stage a war. It is due to this deceitful propaganda that a person, devoid of the intellect normally demanded of a president, has retained the presidency of a great nation like the United States.

Public opinion is keeping an eye on what will happen after the elections. What direction will Reagan follow? There is no indication of a change in U.S. policy. The political program adopted by the Republican Party for the election campaign was very conservative and reactionary. Its most prominent features are big-nation ambitions and the excessive regard for the United States' role and position in the world. Through this political program, one can clearly see what was intended. Considering itself a most powerful country, the United States wants to decide on the future of various nations and impose its will on peoples across the world. In summation, the United States advocates a crusade not only against communism but against all nations and all mankind. It wants to impose U.S. rule on the whole world.

Should the Reagan administration keep pursuing such a policy, the world situation will become more dangerous. Mankind must sharpen vigilance and devote its greatest efforts to the struggle against the danger of nuclear war for the safeguarding of peace and life.

Implementing its policy of building up strength, over the past 4 years the Reagan administration has proved to be very irresponsible as it has created an unprecedentedly tense situation, increased the danger of nuclear disaster, caused deadlock in the resolving of various urgent problems now facing mankind, and created a greater burden on various nations.

Such a policy does not serve the American people's legitimate interests. The U.S. warlike militarist forces dream of gaining strategical military superiority -- thus posing a threat to the security of other nations -- of weakening both their rivals and their allies, and then advancing toward achieving supremacy over the world.

This is only an illusion. The fundamental economic and social problems in the United States continue and the world people, including an ever-growing number of the American people, are standing up to condemn and resolutely oppose the U.S. ruling circles' dangerous policy.

Of late, Reagan has talked much about peace and a desire for negotiations. Many people believe that this was only one of his tricks to win more votes, considering the fact that what he said was not compatible with his party's election campaign policy.

Public opinion is sternly demanding that the Reagan administration show its good will through realistic actions. This will be meaningful only when the Reagan administration changes its policy. Today, there have been fundamental changes in the world and issues can no longer be settled by force. No matter what strength it may gain, the United States will not be able to reverse the trend of development of the world situation nor will it be able to force other nations to live according to U.S. standards.

Facts show that there is only one way -- that is to shift to a pragmatic, reasonable, cooperative, and constructive policy so as to resolve those problems now facing mankind.

NHAN DAN ARTICLE ON CIA ACTIVITIES IN INDIA

BK071208 Hanoi International Service on English 1000 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The Hanoi daily NHAN DAN has recently carried an article on CIA activities against India. The article said: The Republic of India has become strong and stronger day by day and correctly upheld the banner of independence, peace, and nonalignment. Therefore, it has become a target for international reactionaries to attack and sabotage. The late Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi once said that Washington's policy and its [word indistinct] plans in the Indian Ocean were at variance with India's stance.

The United States has carried out many activities detrimental to India's interests. Right after its declaration of independence in August 1947, the Republic of India had to face with the imperialists' schemes to divide the unity of this multinational nation which has chosen for itself the road of independence and self-reliance.

India has been regarded by Washington as an obstacle to its [word indistinct] plots in the Indian subcontinent and the Indian Ocean. They have switched on the green light for the Central Intelligence Agency to carry out sabotage activities against the unity of India. The white paper of the Indian Government on the Punjab incident has pointed out that groups of saboteurs and secessionists operating in Punjab have schemed to sow suspicion and enmity among the Sikhs and Hindu communities. They have conducted acts of terror and sabotage and turned holy places into opposition hideouts and arsenals. All those activities have been supported from outside. A number of reactionary groups of the Sikhs operating in the United States, Britain, the FRG, Canada, etc. have urged for the setting up of an independent Sikh nation.

Indian press has also made known that many CIA agents have entered the country under the disguise as clergymen and businessmen. They have close relations with the secessionists, their money and arms suppliers. Wherever these clergymen and businessmen went, activities of the extremist groups were stepped up. Here are some instances:

U.S. intelligence agent (George Christine) disguised as an embassy staff member in Calcutta, was involved in the killing of Bangladesh President Mujibur Rahman. Together with (George Christine) were some other U.S. diplomats such as (Norbert Haykrit), (William Grimsley), (Karen Darler) and so on who were charged with violation of diplomatic immunity and interference in India's internal affairs.

The Indian Government had to order the closure of the U.S. Asia Institute on Liberal Labor in Ahmedabad in Gujarat State and expelled its official, Mr. (Kaye Phillipp), on the grounds that the institute was a hideout of the CIA.

(?Another) religious sect also nurtured a scheme to establish a Great Bengal embracing all east Indian territories. At present, 450 training centers for the terrorists specializing in assassinating Indian diplomats and their relatives and destroying Indian companies operating abroad. [sentence as heard] Those terrorists have bombed the factory producing [word indistinct] in Baroda and planned to sabotage the atomic center in Tarapur near Bombay. U.S. Embassy staffs in New Delhi like (Berth, (Jill), (Berry), and (Marshall) are also members of this religious sect.

The international association for the study of Sri Krishna was set up in New York by an Indian Mr (Swami Prahapada). Later on, he was transferred to India with an American man (Patsy) as head of the management board. (Patsy) was the former Marine who had taken part in the war of aggression against Vietnam and now a CIA agent.

The training of the Punjab terrorists in the two military camps in (?Minavar) in Pakistan was undertaken by the CIA and international reactionaries. U.S. Ambassador to the UN Kirkpatrick took part in the (Bamapura) plan. This plan aimed at dividing Indian territory in an attempt to set up an independent state of Khalistan in Punjab which may be headed by Jagjit Singh Chauhan, a reactionary fostered by U.S. President Reagan and the CIA, and at the same time set up another state of Dravistan and hand over Jammu and Kashmir States to Pakistan. All these were aimed at serving U.S. schemes to [word indistinct] of India.

In early December 1983, India foiled an attempt to steal documents on modern plane of India Air Force. At least four CIA agents disguised as diplomats took part in this attempt. In January 1984, a Delhi court tried a group of spies used by the CIA to collect news about Indian national defense capability. Recently, two brothers (Frank) and (Kannet Lackin) who once occupied high positions in the Indian Army were arrested for supplying India's secrets to the CIA. They confessed that other culprits were some American diplomats such as (Welderick), (Sohafer), First Secretary (Culcador) and (Cagor) and Charge d'Affaires (Lucia).

In October 1984, more than 100 Sikh terrorists and spies were arrested. Many of them admitted that they had taken part in a special training course organized by the CIA in Pakistan.

The Golden Temple incident in Amritsar is the latest proof of the involvement of the U.S. and other reactionary forces in the anti-India activities. The press in New Delhi said that the terrorists activities in Punjab were basically extinguished. However, a number of the Sikhs in the West are trying to cause instability in the region. The United States, Canada, and Britain, where live many Sikhs, have been turned into centers of the secessionists. The PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reported that recently the security agency of India arrested many terrorists smuggled from abroad with a task of organizing assassination of India leaders.

BEIJING PLOT AGAINST INDIA 'EXPANSIONISM' VIEWED

OW110833 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Station commentary: "Beijing Plot To Subvert and Undermine India"]

[Text] In recent years, Beijing has boasted that there is no conflict of interest between China and India, that China has never threatened India nor made any territorial claim on her neighboring states; that China is willing to improve relations with India, and so on and so forth.

The fact is that China has never been willing to give up its territorial claim on India. Chinese troops have constantly slipped into and planted Chinese national flags on Indian territories but have always been routed by Indian troops.

Since 1981, China has constantly asked India to solve the China-India border issue and to acknowledge China's territorial rights over the 36,000 km of Indian land occupied by China. It has also asserted that a large stretch of land in India's Manipur State belongs to China. Beijing's expansionist features are further revealed by the fact that it has provided military and financial aid to insurgents in northeast India in an attempt to incorporate this part of India into the Chinese map and create domestic instability inside India. Pro-Beijing insurgents who carry out subversive activities in this area have been captured by India almost every week. These saboteurs are equipped with weapons made in China and papers for conducting liaison with Chinese special agent organs. Some captured reactionary extremists admitted they had received training in special agent organs in China.

In 1981, about 400 terrorists sneaked back into India's Nagaland State and recruited nearly 2,000 more insurgents. In another instance, over 100 bandits, after receiving training in a special agent center in Yunnan, returned to (Nanipo) and assassinated a state government agricultural adviser. In 1982, the Indian Government cracked a murder case of a government leader of Mizoram Province. The bandit leader confessed that they received training near Lhasa, Xizang.

In the 1970's, China threatened to establish a Naga nation inside India that would include Bangladesh, northeast India and Bhutan's (Dabanganguo). The Chinese authorities have also taken advantage of India's religious conflicts in carrying out sabotage activities and planning for the establishment of an independent Khalistan nation in the state of Punjab.

Furthermore, the reactionaries among the Chinese authorities have beefed up the military forces in areas adjacent to the China-India border. According to a report of the Indian (STATE CORRESPONDENTS) weekly, China has made major military preparations in Xizang. Some 500,000 soldiers have assembled in this area. Airfields and radar bases are being built, and a guided missile base about 300 km from Lhasa targeted on India has been completed.

Indian public opinion maintains that close attention should be paid to the increasingly closer Sino-U.S. military and strategic ties. The state of affairs shows that these relations are threatening India's security and territorial integrity. The Indian people and the people of Southeast Asia have redoubled their vigilance against the sinister alliance between China and the United States and are ready at all times to defeat their plot of subversion and sabotage.

DOLGIKH, SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES

BK121502 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] On the morning of 12 November, a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Comrade Vladimir Dolgikh, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Hanoi to begin an official friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the SRV National Assembly. An official ceremony was solemnly held at the government guest house in Hanoi to welcome the delegation.

SRV National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho, Political Bureau member and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi, and many other party, state, and National Assembly leaders, together with representatives of the organs and mass organizations at the central level and in Hanoi and representatives of the people of all walks of life in the capital city, were present at the ceremony. Also on hand were Soviet Ambassador Chaplin, Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom, and Kampuchean Charge d'Affaires Keo Mongkol.

NGUYEN DUC TAM LEAVES FOR VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

BK101613 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 10 -- Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee (CPC CC) left here today on a friendship visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee (CPSU CC). He was seen off by Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the CPV CC; Vu Quang, member of the CPV CC and head of its International Department; Nguyen Duc Binh, member of the CPV CC and first deputy-head of the party CC's Department for Organization; Nguyen Khanh, alternate member of the CPV CC's Office; Vo Van Sung, assistant foreign minister; and others.

Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin was also present.

PRESS RELEASE ISSUED ON TALKS WITH INDONESIA

OW100857 Hanoi VNA in English 0754 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 9 -- Follows a joint press release issued today by Vietnamese and Indonesian delegations to the 7th meeting on continental shelf boundary delineation:

"The seventh meeting between the expert delegations of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Indonesia on the delineation of the continental shelf boundary between the two countries was held in Hanoi from 3-9 November 1984.

"The meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. In a spirit of good will and cooperation, Both delegations have made new efforts to facilitate a solution acceptable to both sides. The meeting has made further progress. The two delegations agreed to report to their respective governments".

THAI BAHT DEVALUATION CAUSES CABINET 'CRISIS'

BK091408 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] According to foreign sources, the recent 17 percent devaluation of the Thai baht has affected the likelihood of the Thai working people while causing a crisis within Thailand's ruling circles. The Thai parliament is planning to call an emergency session to announce changes in the cabinet of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. Several Thai ministers have openly criticized the government for devaluing the baht but chose to ignore the cause of the devaluation, which is the Thai authorities' excessive spending in the purchases of foreign weapons. The Thai Armed Forces supreme commander, General Athit Kamlang-ek, has gone on television himself to strongly criticize the government for the baht devaluation and to demand a cabinet reshuffle.

CONSEQUENCES OF TYPHOON NO 9, HEAVY RAINS REPORTED

OW111137 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] As reported, a strong typhoon was formed in the western Pacific on 1 November. It entered the central part of the Philippines on 5 November and reached the China Sea on 6 November. It moved swiftly to the west-northwest at a speed of 25 km per hour. On the afternoon of 7 November, typhoon No 9 hit Nghia Binh Province, with gusts reaching a force of 13 for 10 consecutive hours, and then entered Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province, with a force of 10. After crossing our country's border, it gradually dissipated into a low tropical depression and moved northward along the Truong Son mountain chain. On the morning of 8 November, the low tropical depression entered the mountain region of Nghe Tinh Province and continued to move toward Thanh Hoa, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, and Hanoi at a speed of 25 km per hour.

Due to [words indistinct] and the low tropical depression, the amount of rainfall reached 100-200 mm in Nghia Binh Province, 100-300 mm in Quang Nam-Danang Province, and up to 200 mm in Nghe Tinh and Thanh Hoa Provinces. In particular, there were heavy rains in Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, and Hanoi beginning at 0700 on 9 November until 0700 on 10 November. The amount of rainfall reached more than 300 mm in Ha Son Binh and Hanoi, nearly 500 mm in some areas in Ha Son Binh Province, more than 350 mm in the center of Hanoi city and in the Phu Dang-Thai Chan high-lying area, and more than 288 mm at Lang Thuong.

Typhoon No 9 and heavy rains caused serious damage to these localities. In Nghia Binh Province, many houses were demolished, many electric and telephone poles and trees were knocked down, many communications and irrigation projects were seriously damaged, and thousands of hectares of rice and subsidiary crops were submerged.

It rained heavily in mid-November in Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, and Hanoi and this was a rare phenomenon never seen over the past many years. These rains caused regional waterlogging in a vast area, affecting the 10th-month rice harvest and the winter crop cultivation, and inundating many roads in the inner as well as outlying districts of Hanoi municipality. From 7 to 9 November, a number of localities in Quang Nam-Danang, Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, and Ha Nam Ninh were hit by strong whirlwinds which caused losses in human lives and property.

On 7 November, two whirlwinds hit the Tam Xuan-Nui Thanh and Dien Duong-Dien Ban, and Binh Tri-Thang Binh areas of Quang Nam-Danang Province. On 8 November, two other whirlwinds struck Cam Huong and Cam My Villages in Cam Xuyen District and Xuan Noi Village in Nghi Xuan District, Nghe Tinh Province.

On 9 November, another whirlwind hit Dong Ve Village, Thanh Hoa City, and then Hoang Quan Village in Hoang Hoa District and Son Loc, Ha Phu, Ha Thai, and Ha Nai villages in Ha Trung District. On the same day, whirlwinds caused great damage in Thanh Son Village, Kim Bang District, and in Dinh Xa, Don Xa, and Tinh Xa villages in Binh Loc District, Ha Nam Ninh Province.

Thus, from 7 to 10 November, a number of provinces in central Vietnam, central highlands, and the Bac Bo Delta and midlands of our country were seriously affected by natural calamities.

Since 7 November, various echelons and services at the central level have concentrated on aiding Nghia Binh and Gia Lai-Cong Tum Provinces to overcome the consequences of typhoon No 9. These two provinces are now pooling efforts on restoring the damaged projects, stabilizing the people's lives, and fighting waterlogging to save the rice and subsidiary crops.

Early this morning, the northern provinces, especially Ha Son Binh and Hanoi, began to mobilize assault forces to restore telephone and electric lines to supply electricity for fighting waterlogging to save ricefields and protect the winter crops.

Waterlogging and floods have seriously affected the main 10th-month rice crop which has reached the harvest-time and the winter crops and vegetables which have been developing well. More than ever before, localities should strive to concentrate all forces and means to quickly harvest the 10th-month rice and to fight waterlogging to save subsidiary crops and vegetables. The electricity, water conservancy, and agricultural services should closely coordinate their efforts to aid the localities in overcoming the consequences of natural disasters.

Meanwhile, the communications, public security, food, and public works services should urgently concentrate their forces on restoring or repairing the damaged projects and on properly protecting and maintaining the grain and materials of the state. By exerting great efforts to overcome difficulties and promptly settle all immediate and future issues, all services and echelons as well as all our party, people, and Armed Forces will surely prevail over natural calamities.

Death, Damage in Hanoi

OW120853 Hanoi VNA in English 0747 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 11 -- Tropical storm "Agnes" which struck the central Vietnam coastal province of the Ngnia Binh on Nov. 7, brought heavy rains on most part of the Red River Delta on Nov. 9 and 10. Hanoi was doused with rains totalling 500 millimetres which caused flooding in several streets and residential quarters. First reports say that about 20,000 hectares of autumn rice nearing harvest were submerged and 12,000 hectares of vegetables and subsidiary crops were ruined. Hundreds of houses were severely damaged and some deaths were also reported. Up to noon Sunday Nov. 11, traffic on several streets of Hanoi was still disrupted by flood waters. Some water supply and electric stations were affected by the unusual flood.

In Hai Hung Province, east of the capital city, the rains caused widespread flooding which affected tens of thousands of hectares of autumn rice, vegetables and subsidiary crops.

DETAILS OF VANUATU HEALTH MINISTER'S VISIT

BK091619 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 9 -- A delegation of the Ministry of Public Health of the Republic of Vanuatu led by its minister, Willie Korisa, paid a 10-day visit to Vietnam ending Wednesday at the invitation of the Vietnam Ministry of Public Health.

It was cordially received by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

While in Vietnam, the guests toured various medical stations, medical or pharmaceutical research centres and pharmaceutical enterprises in Hanoi, Ha Son Dinh Province and Ho Chi Minh City. They exchanged views with Vietnamese officials on the promotion of the medical cooperation between the two countries.

MARCOS INFORMED OF RELEASE OF AID FUNDS

HK091237 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] The Philippines will receive \$45 million this year from a total loan of \$140 million which will be used for the government's economic recovery program. U.S. Ambassador Stephen Bosworth told President Marcos that this amount, taken from USAID [United States Agency for International Development] funds, can be used for the government's needs. The president, however, pointed out to Ambassador Bosworth that the loan requires the approval of the U.S. AID before it is released. Ambassador Bosworth discussed this matter with Prime Minister Cesar Virata.

Under the military bases agreement, the Philippines will receive \$900 million in 5 years, or \$155 million in 5 years, or \$155 million per year [figure as heard], as payment by the Americans for the use of military base facilities. However, the U.S. Congress has approved only \$140 million in economic aid for next year. The \$45 million scheduled to be released in December will be the first funds given to help boost the economy.

WORLD BANK REPORT QUESTIONS FOREIGN DEBT BUILDUP

HK121531 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Nov 84 p 3

[By Rigoberto D. Tiglao]

[Text] A substantial portion of the massive buildup in the country's foreign debt from 1978 to 1982 may have been part of capital taken out of the country, a World Bank confidential report says. The report (No. 4912-PH, dated September 1984) points out that P13.7 billion, or more than half of the country's outstanding \$24.8-billion debt as of last June, was incurred only in the five-year period from 1978 to 1982. (The outstanding debt as of end-1972 was only \$2.8 billion). It says that the increase could not have financed the current account deficits (the foreign exchange shortfall arising from non-loan transactions) during the period, nor the recorded rise in the banking system's foreign exchange liabilities.

The World Bank's statistics indicate that the current account requirements during the period totaled only \$8.6 billion. Central Bank figures published in early 1983 showed a current account deficit during the period of \$10.4 billion.

The World Bank also noted that the rest of the increase in foreign debt during the period cannot be explained by the rise in the foreign exchange liabilities of the banking system. "In part," the report says "the difference served to fund an increase in the gross external revenues of the banking system, which rose to \$2 billion during the period."

With the \$8.6-billion current account deficits and the \$2-billion increase in the banking systems' gross external reserves, a substantial portion of the \$13.7-billion rise in debt -- \$3.1 billion -- is unexplained. "It appears that borrowing may have indirectly financed the acquisition of real or financial assets abroad that were imperfectly recorded in the balance of payments," the World Bank report says. "In as much as the peso was largely fixed during the period, despite the weakening of the current account, speculative outflows appear to have been an element of this capital flight."

The report provides another means of estimating the total amount of capital flight that approximates the \$3.1 billion "unexplained" portion of the increase in foreign debt in the 1978-1982 period.

"The magnitude may (?also) be suggested by the level of errors and omissions and the difference between net short-term capital movement and the recorded increase in non-monetary debt," it says. "Together, these items amounted to more than \$3 billion on a cumulative basis between 1978 and 1982."

The "errors and omissions" refer to statistical entry in the balance-of-payments records of the Central Bank, technically intended to resolve discrepancies in accounting. However, when the "errors and omissions" item has become unusually large, such as the cumulative \$1.8 billion from 1978 to 1982, some economists use this item as a gauge of capital flight.

The World Bank report also states that the bulk of the big increase in the country's foreign debt from 1978 to 1982 "was largely and increasingly used to finance public sector activities." It says "the proportion of medium- and long-term debt owed by the public sector rose from 48 percent in 1972 to 77 percent by the end of 1983." It adds that despite a decline in national government revenue (from 13.5 percent of gross national production in 1978 to 11.4 percent in 1982), "the government continued its strategy of relying heavily on external borrowings to finance the public investment program when the real cost of external debt was increasing." There "was a significant factor in bringing about the current (economic) crisis," the study states.

AFP: MARCOS TO VISIT U.S. FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT

Ramos To Lead Junta

NC100542 Paris AFP in English 0405 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Manila, Nov 10 (AFP) -- Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos plans to leave for the United States for medical treatment this month and will appoint a caretaker junta led by the acting Armed Forces chief, a top opposition leader reportedly said. Aquilino Pimentel, head of the PDP-Laban party, said in a speech at a private club here yesterday that Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos would lead the five-member junta, according to the mass-circulation MALAYA newspaper. The junta would include two other military officials and two civilians, one of them from the opposition, Mr Pimentel, who said his sources did not disclose the names of the four junta members, was quoted as saying. The presidential palace and military high command had no immediate reaction to the newspaper's story.

There have been persistent rumors that the president is suffering from a serious kidney ailment, but Mr Marcos declared this week that he was healthy enough to run for reelection in 1987.

Lt Gen Ramos was appointed acting chief of staff last October 24 when the incumbent, General Fabian Ver, went on "temporary leave" after being implicated with 25 others in the August 1983 murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

Junta Rumor Denied

OW101355 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 10 Nov 84

[From "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Acting Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos has denied opposition claims on the appointment of a military junta to take over the reins of government late this month. Ramos denounced the report bared by MP Aquilino Pimentel yesterday in a speech before Intramuros Rotarians. Ramos said such irresponsible claims such as the junta rumor only serve to heighten tensions.

[Begin Ramos recording] About the junta, it is not true. I repeat not true. Whoever has been disseminating this canard does a great disservice to our people at this time when massive efforts are being exerted by responsible officials and concerned citizens to stabilize the situation and calm the atmosphere. Unfounded outbursts such as this junta rumor only serve to heighten the tension especially among housewives, students, workers, employees, small businessmen; in other words, the very people that government critics are supposed to be championing. I learned about the so-called junta only from the newspapers this morning, and I suppose I shall continue to learn about the same matter in the same way. I deny knowledge of such a junta, which at this time should be considered only as the figment of someone's imagination. [end Ramos recording]

Ramos's denial came on the heels of Pimentel's disclosure that the president is leaving for the United States late this month for medical treatment. Pimentel told Rotarians yesterday that the president plans to hand his government to a 5-member military-dominated junta. Pimentel said the president's plan has the support of the United States. According to Pimentel the junta will be headed by General Ramos and composed of two military officials and two civilians.

PRESIDENT MARCOS TO INSPECT SOUTHERN PROVINCES

OW101357 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 10 Nov 84

[From "Newswatch" program]

[Text] The president is preparing for an extended survey tour of the south. The purpose of the trip is to assess the progress of the government development program in the Visayas and Mindanao. The president will also conduct an ocular inspection of the provinces hit by Typhoon Undang and the progress of relief and rehabilitation work in areas earlier devastated by another typhoon. The tour which begins on Tuesday will first take the president to Bicol, and then to Leyte, Samar, and northern Mindanao. On the way back, the president will visit Cebu, Negros, Panay, Palawan, and Mindoro.

RAMAS ON INTIMIDATION BY 'ENEMIES' OF GOVERNMENT

HK091221 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Army chief Major General Josephus Ramas has called for an end to the trouble and intimidation by enemies of the government who sow dissension in the ranks of the citizenry and have placed the country in danger these past months. General Ramas made this call during a speech given at the Rotary Club at Raja Soliman in Manila today. Lisa Noble has the details:

[Begin recording] Major General Josephus Ramas said that pressure and intimidation by enemies of the government should stop because these have been creating trouble for the country ever since the Aquino assassination. Ramas said that the Rotary Club and the Army have always been of service to the nation and have helped in promoting peace and order. He therefore asked Rotarians to cooperate with the military in assisting citizens and helping conditions return to normal. With the civilians and the military cooperating, General Ramas said that our people can overcome all difficulties and face any crises in the nation. [end recording]

MILITARY COOPERATION WITH CLERGY URGED

HK100059 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos has ordered military commanders to spread the mantle of friendship and cooperation with the clergy in a common effort for peace, justice, and progress.

Gen Ramos issued the order even as military commanders in Surigao del Sur said some priests refused to give the final blessings to several dying soldiers who were wounded in the fight against NPA's in Lianga, Surigao del Sur. While the priests said they were elsewhere or busy attending to some other duties, local officials alleged that this was not so. They also cited an incident when two PC [Philippine Constabulary] soldiers were killed in an ambush but were refused funeral rights by the parish priest of Tandag. The military commanders also said some members of the clergy in the province have been openly glorifying the rebels and criticizing the government and the military.

Gen Ramos reiterated there is no quarrel with the clergy and the church as an institution.

GEN RAMOS VOWS TO INSTILL DISCIPLINE IN MILITARY

HK130809 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Acting Armed Forces chief of staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos last night [12 November] vowed to instill discipline and act with dispatch in punishing scalawags in the military. He said he will speed up the procedure in dealing with erring military personnel, especially those who are declared absent without official leave.

In an interview with newsmen after the workshop seminar attended by top military commanders all over the country, General Ramos said punishment of some erring soldiers must be instituted now. He described the just-concluded workshop as very fruitful and productive in finding solutions to problems commonly encountered in the field by troops engaged in fighting insurgency. He asked commanders of the regional unified commands and AFP's [Armed Forces of the Philippines] specific commands to constantly monitor the implementation of new policies and guidelines in the government's counterinsurgency efforts in their respective areas of responsibility. Meanwhile the superintendents of the northern and western police districts yesterday met at Camp Karingal to discuss a coordinated strategy against criminal activities in their areas.

DIABLO GROUP SAID 'READY TO DISBAND IF ORDERED'

HK120137 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 10 Nov 84 p 7

[Text] The controversial "Diablo crimebusters" brotherhood yesterday declared it is ready to disband its group if ordered by top military authorities. This was revealed by Maj. Edwin Vargas, Diablo supreme national commander, during a meeting with acting Armed Forces chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, at the officers clubhouse in Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City.

Maintaining its stand as a fraternal group, Vargas told General Ramos that the Diablo members will abide by whatever decision the military hierarchy will make, including its disbandment. He said Diablo exists solely as a fraternal group to promote camaraderie among its 25,000 members.

During the meeting, Ramos said the existence of the Diablo group is now being investigated by the military. The investigation is being handled by Col. Eustaquio Pururganan, AFP inspector general. Pururganan said the investigation is going on smoothly although no decision has yet been arrived.

The Diablo hogged the national limelight several weeks ago when an article came out in the newspapers branding the association as "an army with an army." This immediately solicited a reaction from President Marcos who ordered an investigation on the group. Initial investigation disclosed that Diablo is duly registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) whose objective is to promote brotherhood among its members.

However, General Ramos recently said an investigation was still necessary to crystalize the "gray lines" of the association, including any encroachment of the law enforcement function vested on PC [Philippine Constabulary] and police authorities.

MILITARY DENIES 'LOST COMMAND' GROUP IN RANKS

HK121522 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 12 Nov 84 pp 1, 6

[By Daniel Florida]

[Text] Now that the so-called "Diablo" has volunteered to disband itself "if that's what higher authorities so desire," the military may well focus its investigative eye on another group. This other group, according to concerned local government officials and citizens in various parts of the south, is the alleged notorious band of renegade soldiers called the Lost Command.

For years, sources said, the Lost Command, whose members allegedly have weapons superior even to those issued to regular soldiers, sowed terror in Mindanao provinces like the two Agusans and the two Surigaos. Reportedly headed by a retired colonel in the Armed Forces, this bank is said to be a self-proclaimed "defender of the people against the New People's Army," but it has proved itself "no less terrifying than any group of subversive terrorists," the sources said.

"The Lost Command is even worse, because it is a group of terrorists, cold-blooded killers, Mafia-like gangsters, protection-money racketeers, and the likes of these, all rolled into one," a resident of Prosperidad (Agusan del Sur) said. "It is even feared to be a licensed-to-kill militia arm of the Armed Forces." "It has even taken over gold-rich spots in some areas, scaring away rural folk who, through goldpanning, hope to augment their families' meager income," the Prosperidad resident said.

Last Thursday, in a military-civilian dialog in that town, in which Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, AFP acting chief of staff, participated, someone wanted to know what the military was doing about alleged atrocities of the Lost Command. A commanding general assigned in the south, who was with Ramos then, answered, "There is no such thing as Lost Command in the AFP." The general also went on to say that since the alleged leader of the group in question is "retired and formerly with the AFP," and "many of those with him now are former soldiers," then "we are morally obliged also at least to look after their welfare." "Unless they commit abuses," he added. He then told his audience that anyone complaining against the Lost Command should come up with "specifics" on cases of the group's alleged abuses and have these sworn to. Ramos was more assuring when his turn to answer the question came. He said: "The law applies to everybody, even to those in the military service. The AFP will go after anyone breaking the law." A case in point, he said, was an encounter in that province between a team of PC soldiers and the group of a son of the retired AFP colonel and alleged Lost Command leader, during which the latter's son, who was a deserter from the military, was gunned down.

AGRAVA BOARD REFUSES TO GIVE DETAILS TO COUNCIL

OW091319 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 9 Nov 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] The Agrava fact-finding board today refused to submit to the tanodbayan a bill of particulars outlining the level of complicity of those implicated in the Aquino assassination. The board expressed its stand this afternoon before the special investigating panel of the tanodbayan and the counsels for the respondents. David Nye has this update:

[Begin recording] [Nye] In an unprecedented display of unity board Chairman Corazon Agrava and three members of the board's legal panel concurred with General Counsel Andres Narvasa's conviction that there isn't any need for the board to spell out the degree of involvement of each of those implicated in the reports because the reports are very clear and self-explanatory. Furthermore, Chairman Agrava argued that with the submission of both reports the board ceased to exist in an official capacity, or *functus officio*. Deputy General Counsel Mario Ongkiko explained that it is now up to the tanodbayan to take charge and study the evidence presented by the board.

[Ongkiko] I am in complete agreement with the position taken by Andres Narvasa and the chairman. It is now our position that any matter pertaining to the merits of the charges can be answered by referring to the two reports submitted already to this body and if necessary by referring to the board counsel's report or memorandum. And if anybody would like to question the statement of facts, or findings made in either of these reports or in the memorandum there are particular references, and the same can be [words indistinct]

[Nye] While the board as a duly constituted fact-finding body ceased to function, Agrava said that some of those in the board would still be available in their private capacity to assist the tanodbayan.

[Agrava] By directive of his excellency the president of the Philippines authorizing us to assist the tanodbayan in the speedy prosecution of those who may be found chargeable in the matter of the killing of Senator Aquino, we have maintained a skeleton force and we are going to maintain this skeleton force until you formally file the charges against the accused.

[Nye] However, General Ver's lawyer (Prospero Crossini) and Avsecom [Aviation Security Command] Counsel (Rodolfo Jimenez) insisted that they be notified of the liability of their clients, claiming that they would not be in a position to submit counter affidavits until and unless the proper notification is made. But Deputy Tanodbayan Justice Manuel Herrera said that the board is not the complainant in this case and that the charge against the clients is clear -- that of double murder. But Justice Herrera said that his panel would still have to deliberate on the next course of action to take. [end recording]

MARCOS URGES SPEEDY RESOLUTION OF AQUINO CASE

OW111201 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 0930 GMT 11 Nov 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] The chairman and members of the Agrava fact-finding board and the board's general counsel and legal panel were ordered today to assist the tanodbayan in the speedy resolution of the Aquino case.

President Marcos gave the order in separate letters to Chairman Corazon Agrava, members of the fact-finding board, and to General Counsel Andres Narvasa, and members of the legal panel. The president's order appointing the board and legal panel to assist the tandbayan, specifically directed them to help in organizing and presenting evidence in the trial to be conducted by the sandiganbayan.

A confrontation meeting was held last Friday at the insistence of the tanodbayan between lawyers of the accused and members of the Agrave board and legal panel. However, only Chairman Agrava was present. Three of the board members were abroad and the forth, Amado Dizon, excused himself.

General Counsel Andres Narvasa was also not around. The board's position at that meeting was to leave it up to the tanodbayan to firm up the specifics in the charge of double murder against Armed Forces Chief General Fabian Ver, 24 other military officers and men, and a civilian businessman.

President Marcos, in his letters, said: While it appears that the task for which the fact-finding board was constituted has been completed, compelling public interest involved requires that everyone and, more specifically, the chairman and members of the board as well as the legal panel lend their assistance to procedures taken under the law to implement precisely the recommendation of the board.

Earlier, Tanodbayan Bernardo Fernandez requested the president to compel the board and legal panel to assist the tanodbayan in the investigation of those recommended for indictment in connection with the Aquino case.

MENDOZA DENOUNCES PROPOSAL FOR PEOPLE'S COURT

HK100413 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza has denounced the proposal for a people's court to try persons indicated by the Agrava board for the Aquino assassination. Mendoza said the proposal suggests the lack of confidence of the people in the capability of established institutions to do justice in this particular case. He said the proposal also demonstrates the partisanship has gone a long way, that even the prosecution of justice is subject to partisan politics.

TOLENTINO ADVOCATES 2-TERM LIMIT FOR PRESIDENCY

HK091457 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Arturo M. Tolentino said yesterday the president should be limited to two terms or a total of 12 years to give younger elements an opportunity to lead the country. "It is the privilege of the president to run for the Presidency," Tolentino told a press conference when asked about his opinion on Mr. Marcos' announcement that he would run in 1987. "Anybody, whether president or not, has the same privilege." But, he said, "personally I think there should be a constitutional limit to the president's terms. Two terms or 12 years are sufficient."

The 1973 Constitution as amended is silent on the number of times a president can run for reelection. In the event that Mr Marcos wins and completes his term in 1993, he would have served a total of 28 years as president since he assumed office in 1965.

Tolentino said he agrees with Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's reported intention to step down from the top post he has been holding for 25 years to give way to younger leaders.

BUSINESS DAY ON MARCOS' REELECTION ANNOUNCEMENT

HK121502 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Nov 84 p 5

[By Marites Danguilan-Vitug: "FM's '87 Reelection Bid Meant as an Assurance of RP Stability"]

[Text] In announcing his plans of seeking reelection in 1987, amid talk of his uncertain health, President Marcos may have been sending assurances of stability to both local and foreign audiences. The presidential signal is timely, coming as it does after the release of the Agrava board reports implicating top military officials in the assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr. which have shaken the government and wounded the military establishment.

It also comes at a time when the opposition has renewed its clamor for Marcos to resign. Moreover, the more militant opposition groups are pushing for the creation of a "coalition government" that would take over if the president goes.

Nationalists point out that Marcos's announcement came on the eve of the U.S. elections, and of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's victory, and is therefore rooted in the assurance of the U.S.'s continuing support for the Marcos government.

But the main target of the message, a source close to Malacanang told BUSINESS DAY, is the Armed Forces of the Philippines, which is still recovering from the severe blow it suffered from the Agrava board's majority report.

The president apparently wanted to reassure the officers and men in uniform that he is still in command and is in control of the situation. Other target audiences of the presidential message are friendly governments, international investors, big business and the general public. "He (Marcos) wants the people to know he is not a lameduck president," political detainee Jose Ma. Sison said in an interview.

This thinking is shared by a ranking government official, who in private, said that many members of the ruling party are not taking the announcement literally. Thus while among KBL members, reception of the president's reelection bid appears to be warm, some observers think otherwise. A political scientist said Marcos has just dampened the political ambitions of people within his own party which may cause resentment. "He had to do it to keep the unity of the party intact -- at least while he is still around. If he did not make the announcement, the KBL may be rent apart even before 1987."

The posturing of some cabinet men for future political posts will only create fissions in the KBL, the source said further. "This is not going to be helpful at all to Marcos at this point because his government is beleaguered from all sectors." Some expect alliances to change, although not outrightly. This may take the form of subtle distancing from the Marcos government and avowals of popular views and sentiments.

Labor Minister Blas Ople, whom many consider a possible presidential aspirant, however, dispels the impression that there will be a realignment of forces in the KBL after Marcos's declaration to run in 1987. "I expect a united party behind the president in 1987... but the members (of the KBL) will have varying degrees of enthusiasm." He also expects the party to remain even after Marcos is gone: "Although the President is not explicit about it, he wants to institutionalize himself beyond his own era through the organization he has created, the KBL."

Ople admits, though, that there is a "great amount of skepticism" on the ability of the KBL to survive in the post-Marcos era. But he pointed out that the president's "pre-eminence" in the party guarantees he can have the first claim on the party's nomination. As far as health is concerned, Ople said Marcos "looks, to us, physically capable and mentally as acute as ever."

A source in the KBL said, however, that Marcos seems to lack zest and is no longer as perceptive as he used to be. With the presidential health in question and the local and presidential elections coming close, successors to the throne are just waiting in the wings. Ople said it is difficult to assess who the aspirants are "until deadlines are near," referring to the elections.

To some, however, Marcos' open bid for another term carries as little weight as his other pronouncements. Oppositionist Eva Estrada-Kalaw said, "the contrary may take place." She cited Marcos' past announcements denying a forthcoming peso devaluation, which later came, and his forecast of a KBL victory in Metro Manila in the Batasan elections, which did not materialize.

'VIOLENCE' ERUPTS IN CEBU TRANSPORT STRIKE RALLY

HK121519 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 12 Nov 84 p 1

[By Nini Cabaero]

[Text] Cebu City -- Violence marred the rally organized by transport strikers yesterday in support of today's general transport strike. At least 20 persons were arrested late yesterday afternoon by the military for allegedly holding a march without a permit. The marchers, belonging to the Strike Coordinating Board (SCB) and other organizations which are joining the strike today, had been urging the public to sympathize with them. The strikers are demanding the rollback of gasoline prices to the September 9 level. Other demands include the repeal of Amendment No 6, the release of all political prisoners, and a ban on the country's nuclear drive.

Maj Benjamin Lasola, information officer of the Regional Unified Command (RUC) for Central Visayas, said that ten of the 20 have been identified.

Arrested in the district of Mabolo while on their way to the city's downtown area were Varcay Villarosa y Licarte, Geronimo Malabago y Fuentes, Madilya Abaio y Diez, Prudencio Bargulto y Cubiello, and Arsenio Cameros y Enojerte. They have been charged with inciting to sedition. Arrested at the downtown district were Damaso Tummy Gaita, Ruben Alcosebay Mahijeres, Enicio Vergara y Pastoril, Serapio Melendres, and Norberto Luna y Sipalay. They will be charged with either tumultuous public disturbance or illegal assembly. Lasola denied strike sympathizers' claims that those arrested were manhandled. He also expressed confidence that the arrests would "not spark any more violence as the strikers now know that the military means business."

The marchers were warned against holding a rally without a permit, he added. If other marchers persisted, Lasola stressed that the military would again arrest those found manning or putting up barricades or holding rallies without a mayor's permit. The military "has enough forces to handle the situation," he said.

ASSURANCE GIVEN ON SAFETY OF NUCLEAR PLANT

HK110405 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] The Philippine nuclear power plant was designed to be safe, was constructed to be safe, and operators were rigidly trained to run it safely. Executives of Westinghouse Electric Corporation, the American firm contracted to build a nuclear power plant in Morong, Bataan, issued this statement yesterday [10 November] in response to claims of certain quarters that the plant does not meet the safety standards for a nuclear plant. Westinghouse senior scientist (John Trockhall) told newsmen that the nuclear industry knows everything there is to know about nuclear plants, and has developed and forged methods to ensure their safe operation.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

14 Nov 1984

